



McGUFFEY'S<sup>®</sup>

\*  
ECLECTIC

SPELLING

BOOK  
\*

\*REVISED \* EDITION \*



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*ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES.*

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VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD COMPANY INC.  
New York Cincinnati Toronto London Melbourne

## PREFACE.

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IN revising this book, care has been taken to preserve all the excellences that have so long and so favorably distinguished MCGUFFEY'S ECLECTIC SPELLING-BOOK: and the chief changes that have been made, have been suggested by the evident plan of the original work.

The old system of indicating the pronunciation by numerals, called "superiors," has been abandoned, and the diacritical marks used by Webster have been adopted. The Revised Speller conforms in orthography, pronunciation, and syllabication to the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Exercises have been given on each of the distinctive marks used in the book, as will be seen by reference to Lessons 36-57.

A number of lessons have been added in the department of prefixes and suffixes, and now nearly all the more common of these etymological principles have been explained. (See Lessons 136-167.)

In arranging the text of the several lessons, the object has been not to appeal merely to arbitrary memory, but to associate each lesson with some principle of sound, meaning, or accent, which would tend to aid the pupil in acquiring a knowledge of our language. Several distinct lessons on pronunciation are given, and towards the close of the book numerous lessons of difficult words in orthography have been introduced.

Instead of indicating silent letters by italics, as has hitherto been done, a new type has been made in which such letters are canceled, thus enabling the pupil to discover their *status* at a glance.

The pages have been enlivened, as in the other books of this Series, by attractive engravings.

The publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of W. B. Watkins, D. D., who planned and executed this revision.

DECEMBER, 1879.

## THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

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THE **English Alphabet** consists of twenty-six letters, viz.: *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

Letters are divided into **VOWELS** and **CONSONANTS**.

The **Vowels** are those letters which can be perfectly sounded without the aid of any other letter. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, w,* and *y.*

The vowel sounds of *w* and *y* are the same as those of *u* and *i.* *A, e,* and *o* are always vowels. *I, u, w,* and *y* are sometimes consonants.

A **Diphthong** is the union of two vowels in one sound.

When *both* vowels are sounded, the diphthong is called **PROPER**, because then it is really a **DIPHTHONG**, or *double sound*; that is, the sounds of the vowels unite; as, *oi* in *oil*; *ou* in *sound*.

When only *one* of the vowels is sounded, the diphthong is called **IMPROPER**, because then, as one of the vowels is silent, it is not *properly* a **DIPHTHONG**, though it takes that name; as, *oa* in *boat*, *ui* in *suit*, where *a* and *i* are silent.

The following diphthongs are in common use, viz.: *oi, oy, ou, ow, ae, ai, au, av, ay, ea, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ia, ie, oa, oe, ua, ue, ui*; as in *toil, boy, round, plow, seal, coal, head, sail, say, aught, yeoman*. Of these, *oi, oy, ou,* and *ow* are generally proper diphthongs; though sometimes *ou* and *ow* are improper, as in *famous*, where *o* is silent, and in *slow*, where *w* is silent.

A **Triphthong** is the union of *three* vowels in one syllable; as, *eau* in *beau*, *iew* in *view*. The triphthong is properly a union of *letters*, not *sounds*.

## OF THE VARIOUS SOUNDS.

All the vowels, and some of the consonants, have several sounds; in this book these sounds are indicated by *diacritical marks*, as in the following tables:

## TABLE OF VOCALS.

*Long Sounds.*

ā,	as in āte.		ē,	as in ēve.
â,	“ eâre.		ẽ,	“ ẽrr.
ä,	“ ärm.		ī,	“ īçe.
â,	“ lâst.		ō,	“ ôde.
â,	“ âll.		ū,	“ ūse.
ōō, as in fool.				

*Short Sounds.*

ă,	as in âm.		ô,	as in ôdd.
ĕ,	“ ĕlm.		Û,	“ Ûp.
ĭ,	“ ĭn.		ö,	“ löök.

*Diphthongs.*

oi, oy, as in oil, boy.		ou, ow, as in out, owl.
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## TABLE OF SUBVOCALS.

b,	as in bĭb.		v,	as in vâlve.
d,	“ dĭd.		th,	“ thĭs.
ġ,	“ ġĭġ.		z,	“ zĭne.
j,	“ jÛġ.		zh,	“ âzure.
n,	“ nĭne.		r,	“ râre.
m,	“ mĀim.		w,	“ wĕ.
ng,	“ hăng.		y,	“ yĕt.
l, as in lÛll.				

## TABLE OF ASPIRATES.

f,	as in fife.		t,	as in târt.
h,	“ hĭm.		sh,	“ shĕ.
k,	“ eâke.		ch,	“ chăt.
p,	“ pĭpe.		th,	“ thĭck.
s,	“ sĀme.		wh,	“ whÿ.



NOTE.—The foregoing forty-four sounds are those most employed in the English language. Some of these sounds are represented by other letters, as shown in the following table. For further instruction concerning the sounds, see Lessons 36–57.

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

a, for	ö, as in	what.	ǎ, for	ĩ, as in	mýth.
ê, “	â, “	thêre.	e, “	k, “	eãn.
e, “	ā, “	fēint.	ç, “	s, “	çĩte.
ĩ, “	ē, “	poliçe.	çh, “	sh, “	çhāĩse.
ĩ, “	ẽ, “	sĩr.	eh, “	k, “	ehāos.
ó, “	ũ, “	són.	ĝ, “	j, “	ĝēm.
o, “	ōō, “	tō.	n, “	ng, “	ĩnk.
o, “	ö, “	wōlf.	z, “	z, “	ãz.
ô, “	a, “	fôrk.	s, “	sh, “	sýre.
õ, “	ẽ, “	wôrk.	x, “	gz, “	ẽxãct.
u, “	ö, “	fũll.	gh, “	f, “	lãugh.
û, “	ẽ, “	bũrn.	ph, “	f, “	phlõx.
u, “	ōō, “	rũde.	qu, “	k, “	pĩque.*
ÿ, “	ĩ, “	flÿ.	qu, “	kw, “	quĩt.

W, in its vowel sounds, corresponds with ũ; as in *new* (*pro. nũ*). A has, in a few words, the sound of ẽ; as in *any* (*pro. ẽn'ny*). U has, in a few words, the sound of ẽ; as in *bury* (*pro. bẽr'ry*); or that of ĩ, as in *busy* (*pro. bĩz'ÿ*).

OF THE CONSONANTS.

The **Consonants** are those letters which can not be perfectly sounded without the aid of a vowel. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*, and sometimes *i, u, w*, and *y*. The consonants are divided into **MUTES** and **SEMI-VOWELS**.

The **Mutes** are those consonants that admit of no sound without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, d, k, p, q, t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

\*NOTE.—The *u* is canceled in this book when *qu* is sounded like *k*.

The **Semi-vowels** are those consonants that can be sounded imperfectly by themselves. They are *f, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

Four of the semi-vowels are called LIQUIDS; viz., *l, m, n*, and *r*. They are called liquids because they unite so readily with other sounds, or flow into them.

## OF SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A **Syllable** is a sound, or a combination of sounds, uttered by a single impulse of the voice: it may have one or more letters; as, *a, bad, bad-ness*.

A **Word** is either a syllable or a combination of syllables; as, *not, notion*.

A word of one syllable is called a **Monosyllable**; as, *man*.

A word of two syllables is called a **Dissyllable**; as, *manly*.

A word of three syllables is called a **Trisyllable**; as, *manliness*. Words of more than three syllables are called **Polysyllables**.

**Accent** is a stress of voice placed upon some one syllable more than the others. Every word composed of two or more syllables has one of them accented. This accent is denoted by a mark (') at the end of the accented syllable; as, *mid'night, a ban'don*.

A **Primitive Word** is one which is not derived from any other word; as, *man, great, full*.

A **Derivative Word** is one which is formed from some other word by adding something to it; as, *manful, greatness, fully*.

A **Simple Word** is one which is not composed of more than one word; as, *kind, man, stand, ink*.

A **Compound Word** is one that is composed of two or more simple words; as, *ink-stand, wind-mill*.

**Spelling** is naming or writing the letters of a word.

*Script Alphabet.*

## CAPITAL LETTERS.

*A B C D E F G H I**J K L M N O P Q R**S T U V W X Y Z*

## LOWER-CASE LETTERS.

*a b c d e f g h i**j k l m n o p q r**s t u v w x y z*

THE ALPHABET.  

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A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X
	Y	Z	

THE ALPHABET.

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<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>h</b>
<b>i</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>l</b>
<b>m</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>p</b>
<b>q</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>u</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>x</b>
	<b>y</b>	<b>z</b>	

## PICTORIAL ALPHABET.

A



a

Ax

B



b

Boy

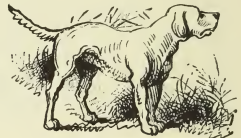
C



c

Cat

D



d

Dog

E



e

Elk

F



f

Fox

G



g

Girl

H



h

Hen

I



i

Ink

J



j

Jug

K



k

Kid

L



l

Lark

M



m

Man

N



n

Nut

O



o

Ox

P



p

Pig

Q



q

Quail

R



r

Rat

S



s

Sun

T



t

Top

U



u

Urn

V



v

Vine

W



w

Wren

X



x

X

Y



y

Yak

Z



z

Zebra

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0



ECLECTIC SPELLING-BOOK.

**Lesson 1.**

SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

*Short Sound of A.*

ăm	eăt	găp	băn	eăp
ăn	băd	băg	eăn	măp
ăș	măd	găg	făn	năp
ăt	păd	hăg	păn	răp
ăx	săd	lăg	răn	hăp
răt	găd	tăg	tăn	jăm
săt	săp	făg	văn	hăm

*Short Sound of E.*

będ	děn	nět	sělł	těnt
lęd	kěn	pět	něst	rěnt
ręd	měn	sět	zěst	sěnt
węd	wěn	yět	těst	wěnt
bęg	jět	sěx	pěst	fělt
lęg	lět	fěll	rěst	pělt
hěn	mět	běll	jěst	mělt

## Lesson 2.

## SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.—CONTINUED.

*Short Sound of I.*

if	rĭd	hĭm	sĭn	jĭḡ
it	lĭd	rĭm	tĭn	rĭḡ
iſ	sĭp	fĭx	dĭḡ	bĭb
bĭt	tĭp	sĭx	fĭḡ	jĭb
hĭt	nĭp	dĭn	bĭḡ	rĭb
sĭt	lĭp	pĭn	pĭḡ	fĭb

*Short Sound of O.*

ōn	eōb	nōd	bōx	dōt
ōx	jōb	pōd	hōp	jōt
gōt	rōb	rōd	mōp	lōt
eōt	sōb	lōḡ	sōp	pōt
jōt	eōd	hōḡ	pōp	rōt
lōt	Gōd	dōḡ	tōp	nōt

*Short Sound of U.*

ūp	mūd	rūm	rūt	gūsh
ūs	dūḡ	sūm	hūng	dūst
eūb	mūḡ	būn	būng	mūst
hūb	pūḡ	dūn	lūng	rūst
rūb	tūḡ	rūn	sūng	gūst
būd	jūḡ	sūn	hūlk	drūm



**Lesson 3.**

REVIEW OF SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

măn	lăp	păt	tăp	hăd
fîn	gēt	těn	wět	pēg
fīt	dīm	mīx	hīd	hīș
hőt	rőt	föb	döt	eön
rüg	hüm	fün	hüt	eüt
băd	fün	hüg	güm	flög
děn	fög	dīp	năg	drăm
dīd	tüb	fög	bět	hělp
söd	höd	gün	pěn	līft
lăd	bět	dīd	eög	rüş

**Lesson 4.**

## Long Sound of A.

dātē	jādē	eāmē	eāgē	bānē
lātē	fādē	dāmē	pāgē	lāçē
mātē	rātē	sāmē	sāgē	wākē

## Long Sound of E.

mē	wē	shē	hēed	wēed
fēe	jēer	fēed	dēed	dēep
fēel	lēer	mēek	kēep	pēep
sēek	vēer	bēef	rēel	wēep

## Long Sound of I.

pīlē	dīkē	fīrē	līfē	bīdē
filē	likē	tīrē	rīfē	hīdē
mīlē	pīkē	sīrē	wīfē	rīdē

## Long Sound of O.

eōdē	dōlt	bōnē	hōpē	dōtē
nōdē	jōlt	eōnē	pōpē	nōtē
bōdē	mōlt	hōnē	rōpē	vōtē
rōvē	bōlt	tōnē	eōpē	hōld

## Long Sound of U.

lūrē	eūbē	mūtē	lūnē	hūgē
eūrē	tūbē	dūkē	dūnē	pūlē
pūrē	lūtē	jūtē	ūsē	eūē

## Lesson 5.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

erăb	blēd	chĭp	shōt	bŭmp
ġrăb	flēd	shĭp	blōt	lŭmp
drăb	slēd	whĭp	spōt	pŭmp
slăb	spēd	slĭp	plōt	jŭmp
stăb	thēn	drĭp	trōt	hŭmp
brăġ	bēnt	spĭt	elōġ	bŭlk
erăm	bēst	erĭb	frōġ	jŭst
elăn	hēmp	ġĭft	plōd	drŭġ
elăd	vēst	kĭng	stōp	shŭt
dăsh	wēst	ġrĭt	elōd	hŭsh

## Lesson 6.

Various Vowel Sounds.

bărd	dēəl	tănk	dēll	ĭll
eărd	vēəl	rănk	tēll	bĭll
hărd	mēəl	sănk	wēll	fĭll
bărk	nēət	hănk	yēll	rĭll
dărk	hēət	dănk	bēll	hĭll
dĭnt	băng	dĭmē	răvē	eŭll
hĭnt	făng	lĭmē	ġăvē	dŭll
lĭnt	ġăng	tĭnē	lăvē	ġŭll
mĭnt	hăng	fĭnē	păvē	hŭll
tĭnt	răng	mĭnē	săvē	mŭll

## Lesson 7.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

blāzø	snēer	drīvø	glōbø	dēan
erāzø	erēed	trībø	drōnø	bēan
shāpø	stēep	brīnø	stōnø	bēad
stātø	slēek	spīrø	prōbø	bēam
erāpø	flēet	brīdø	shōrø	lēan
fūmø	smītø	blāmø	elēar	mōpø
spūmø	spītø	flāmø	drēar	mōld
flūkø	quītø	slātø	blēar	tōrø
flūmø	whīnø	spādø	spēar	rōbø
dūrø	spīnø	prātø	smēar	pōkø

## Lesson 8.

Various Sounds of Vowels.

elāsp	small	erāmp	brīng	mōan
grāsp	stall	stāmp	elīng	eōast
flāsk	fall	grānd	sling	tōast
grāft	wall	stānd	swīng	rōast
erāft	squall	lāmp	thīng	rōach
bōok	bōon	stōrk	wad	pōd
gōod	spōon	hōrsø	was	rōb
tōok	blōom	snōrt	wash	rōck
fōot	brōom	shōrt	wast	sōft
hōok	stōol	nōrth	what	lōst

**Lesson 9.**

Long Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

fā'tal	lē'gal	lō'eal	eū'bit
nā'tal	rē'gal	fō'eal	dū'el
pā'pal	rē'al	vō'eal	hū'man
pā'gan	pē'nal	ō'ral	ū'nit
bā'by	tā'per	ō'val	dū'ly
lā'dy	dī'al	tō'tal	fū'ry
lā'zy	trī'al	bō'ny	jū'ry
mā'zy	fī'nal	eō'ny	pū'ny
nā'vy	vī'tal	gō'ry	pū'pil
rā'cy	rī'val	rō'sy	hū'mid
Sā'tan	vī'al	pō'sy	tū'mid

**Lesson 10.**

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

āl'um	ěl'der	çiv'il	eul'prit
āl'to	hēe'tie	dīt'ty	elūm'sy
eān'ter	hēlm'et	gīd'dy	dūl'çet
mār'ry	fēn'nel	fil'ly	fūn'nel
rāl'ly	kēn'nel	sīl'ly	gūl'ly
nāp'kin	bēl'fry	līv'id	būck'et
hāp'py	ēd'dy	līm'it	gūs'set
pān'try	ēn'try	līm'ber	sūl'len
rām'mer	ēn'vy	rīv'et	sūm'mon
mām'mon	tēst'y	līn'en	hūr'ry
tāb'let	sēlf'ish	mīl'let	mūl'let

## Lesson 11.

Various Sounds of A.

eârø	fäst	chärm	eämp	war
mârø	mäst	chärt	dämp	warp
shârø	eask	lärd	händ	wärm
spârø	mask	ärm	länd	wård
snârø	päst	yärd	sänd	wårn
gāmø	seär	lākø	wäft	frāy
lāmø	spär	dālø	räft	plāy
nāmø	stär	gālø	chåff	grāy
fāmø	gärb	eāpø	äft	stāy
tāmø	bärb	shāmø	stäff	brāy

## Lesson 12.

Various Sounds of A.

dān'ger	ām'ber	lärd'er	elät'ter
mān'ger	bān'ter	mār'gin	flät'ter
quāk'er	bān'ner	är'dent	lät'ter
quā'ver	händ'y	är'my	mät'ter
drā'per	mān'nā	ärt'ist	pät'ter
wā'ger	eän'çer	här'vest	tät'ter
fā'vor	pān'der	pär'ty	rāg'ged
flā'vor	tām'per	tär'dy	räck'et
sā'vor	plān'et	är'dor	vān'ish
mā'jor	hām'per	eär'pet	gāl'lant
eā'per	stām'mer	gär'ment	pät'tern



**Lesson 13.**

Various Sounds of E.

shēep	çē'dar	bēt'ter	elēr'gy
erēep	fē'ver	fēt'ter	fēr'vor
slēep	trē'mor	lēt'ter	hēr'mit
swēep	gē'nus	ēn'ter	mēr'çy
spēed	sē'eret	ēv'er	sēr'mon
brēezø	rē'bus	nēv'er	sēr'pent
tēeth	sē'quel	sēv'er	mēr'chant
snēezø	sē'quencø	dēx'ter	vēr'bal
brēed	hē'ro	mēm'ber	vēr'diet
blēed	zē'ro	plēn'ty	pēr'søn
frēed	sē'eant	vēn'om	fēr'ment

**Lesson 14.**

Various Sounds of I.

bīrd	brī'er	bīb'ber	thīr'ty
bīrch	çī'der	bīt'ter	thīrst'y
chīrp	mī'şer	dīf'fer	thīrd'ly
flīrt	spī'der	dīn'ner	bīrch'æn
gīrl	vī'per	frīt'ter	chīrp'er
shīrt	elī'ent	lit'ter	gīrl'ish
squīrm	gī'ant	rīv'er	gīrd'er
squīrt	ī'tem	shīv'er	stīr'less
thīrd	ī'çy	sīl'ver	fīrst'ly
gīrt	spī'ral	īn'ner	bīrth'dāy
gīrd	ī'vy	līv'er	mīrth'ful

**Lesson 15.**

Various Sounds of O.

brō'ker	eōl'ie	eōr'net	wōrst
elō'ver	tōn'ie	eōr'set	eōmǽ
drōv'er	tōp'ie	ōr'ġan	lōvǽ
ġrō'çer	mōr'al	sōr'did	dōvǽ
ō'ver	eōm'mā	tōr'pid	shōot
ō'dor	dōġ'ġed	fōm'al	mōōn
sō'lar	dōe'tor	fōr'ty	mōōsǽ
pō'lar	eōp'per	lōrd'ly	tōōth
pōk'er	fōd'der	mōrn'ing	ġōrġǽ
hōmǽ'ly	fōs'ter	ōrb'it	mōst
pō'em	pōn'der	mōr'tal	prōp

**Lesson 16.**

Various Sounds of U.

hū'mor	būt'ter	mūr'der	pru'dent
jū'ror	mūt'ter	mūr'mur	fru'ġal
tū'mor	rūd'der	tūr'ban	tru'ly
stū'por	shūt'ter	tūr'nip	tru'ant
tū'tor	sūf'fer	tūr'kǽy	eru'et
eū'ratǽ	sūp'per	pūr'pōrt	bru'in
lū'çid	mūm'my	eūrl'y	dru'id
stū'dent	mūs'ket	fūr'ry	ru'in
štū'pid	nūm'ber	fūr'nish	ru'by
lū'nar	nūt'mǽġ	eūr'vet	bru'tal
tū'mult	stūt'ter	būr'dǽn	ġru'el



**Lesson 17.**

Various Sounds of the Vowels.

Jūnē	fūrl	hūsk	fřom	hālt
dūpē	hūrl	mūsk	pōmp	mālt
tūnē	tūrn	rūsk	rōmp	sālt
flūtē	chūrn	stūng	lōng	wāltz
plūmē	hūrt	plūck	sōng	swan
glūē	eūrl	drūnk	strōng	wāsp
drōop	dēck	chill	fōr	shēath
glōom	nēck	drill	eōrn	shell
lōop	nēxt	quill	fōrk	shōrn
hōof	tēxt	skill	fōrm	shout
rōof	dēsk	spill	sōrt	shrüb
prōof	nēst	frill	tōrch	shrūg

## Lesson 18.

Words Accented on the last Syllable.

a wākē'	be hēst'	be hīnd'	re çēde'
be eāmē'	be sēt'	be sīde'	eon erētē'
be hāvē'	ea dēt'	be tīde'	eom pētē'
be tākē'	de fēnd'	de rīve'	se erētē'
e lātē'	de pēnd'	re çitē'	eon çēde'
per vādē'	re pēl'	re tīrē'	eon vēnē'
for sākē'	at tēnd'	re vīlē'	im pēde'
a bātē'	eon sēt'	re mīšē'	re plētē'
ere atē'	im pēnd'	re vīvē'	un sēen'
es tātē'	im pēl'	eon nīvē'	su prēmē'
re lātē'	eom pēl'	ex çitē'	re lēasē'

## Lesson 19.

be rātē'	a bōde'	ex pīrē'	a eūtē'
a pāçē'	a lōnē'	eon fīde'	a būšē'
re bātē'	a tōnē'	eon fīnē'	eon fūšē'
de bātē'	af fōrd'	eon spīrē'	de dūçē'
de fāçē'	ea jōlē'	po litē'	de lūde'
de fāmē'	de pōšē'	re elīnē'	ma tūrē'
se dātē'	eom pōšē'	re fīnē'	pol lūtē'
eol lātē'	en fōrçē'	re pīnē'	pro eūrē'
re gālē'	en rōbē'	re quīrē'	re būkē'
em pālē'	ex plōrē'	re spīrē'	re dūçē'
en gāgē'	ex pōšē'	ū nītē'	se elūde'
en rāgē'	im pōrt'	en twīnē'	se eūrē'

## Lesson 20.

blādē	plāsh	brēām	drēss	twīnē
glādē	elāsh	erēām	swēll	blind
grādē	erāsh	drēām	spēnd	grīnd
shādē	smāsh	glēām	spēck	spīkē
trādē	trāsh	stēām	frēsh	smīlē
skātē	slāsh	strēām	whēlp	whīlē
brīsk	drōvē	blūsh	chēāp	ēārvē
quilt	grōvē	flūsh	pēāch	fārçē
fīlth	stōvē	slūsh	tēāch	pārsē
pīnch	elōvē	brūsh	rēāch	bārgē
fīnch	smōtē	erūsh	blēāch	lārgē
mīnçē	stōrē	thrūsh	glēān	snārl

## Lesson 21.

āb'bēy	rēē'ord	pīt'y	ēōl'ter
āb'bot	chēck'er	dīs'tant	fō'eus
āt'om	ēd'it	dīn'gy	glō'ry
āsh'eş	lēv'el	dīz'zy	lō'eust
eāp'tor	mēth'od	fīn'ish	mō'ment
eār'rot	splēn'did	gīm'let	pō'tent
eāv'il	vēs'per	spīr'it	ēō'gent
chāp'ter	wēst'ern	tīm'id	dō'tagē
chāt'tel	bēd'lam	pīg'gin	nō'ted
fāth'om	dēs'pot	tīn'sel	stōr'agē
gāl'lon	rēn'der	tīp'pet	stō'ry
gāl'lop	tēm'pest	wīt'ness	prō'test

**Lesson 22.**

shāké	chōsé	mārch	pīnē	oil
snāké	prōsé	pārch	wild	moil
bāsté	thōsé	stārch	mild	eoil
hāsté	frōzé	lārch	tīlē	foil
tāsté	fōrçé	lārk	slidé	soil
pāsté	pōrch	stārk	glidé	toil
būnch	brōth	prīsm	spēnt	boy
hūnch	elōth	sīxth	fēnçé	eoyn
lūnch	frōth	stīnt	hēnçé	hoyn
pūnch	mōth	smīth	pēnçé	joyn
plūmp	bōtch	whīst	thēnçé	toyn
stūmp	stōck	mīdst	whēnçé	eloy

**Lesson 23.**

Monosyllables miscellaneously arranged.

frēe	elīp	shēlf	quēst	shīnē
spīn	hāté	chīdē	flāx	wōrē
shād	tāpē	frīngē	stīll	thīnk
bānd	rāçé	elōck	trīm	mārsh
päck	mīrē	chēek	dōor	bōōth
bāth	kītē	full	elūng	wīnçé
dōck	bānk	frōck	lōft	sprāy
gōld	fēll	trōop	pūlp	joīn
pīpē	pīnk	glāss	grāpē	frīz
elūb	hīlt	lūrck	pōsē	brow
shōp	lāst	eloud	zēst	grāçé

**Lesson 24.**Words in which the final *e* is silent.

eā'blø	nēe'dlø	rāb'blø	büb'blø
fā'blø	Bī'blø	sām'plø	bün'dlø
gā'blø	tī'tlø	sīm'plø	erüm'blø
sā'blø	rī'flø	tēm'plø	müf'flø
stā'blø	nō'blø	dīm'plø	müz'zlø
erā'dlø	fick'lø	fid'dlø	püd'dlø
lā'dlø	ām'plø	kīn'dlø	rūf'flø
mā'plø	äp'plø	lit'tlø	tüm'blø
stā'plø	bāf'flø	böt'tlø	pūr'plø
bēe'tlø	bāt'tlø	eöb'blø	çīr'elø
fēe'blø	eāt'tlø	fönd'lø	säd'dlø

**Lesson 25.**

ān'gel	āb'sent	bīsh'op	blün'der
bā'sis	āe'rid	bīg'ot	blüs'ter
eā'ter	blānk'et	bīl'let	eūs'tom
flā'grant	elās'sie	blīs'ter	eüt'ler
frā'grant	erāg'gy	çīn'der	eüt'ter
hās'ty	dām'şel	erīck'et	süm'mer
hā'tred	dān'dy	fīf'ty	sün'der
lā'bel	fāb'rie	fīl'let	shüd'der
pā'tent	fām'ish	līm'pid	thün'der
sā'ered	frān'tie	pīl'fer	tüm'bler
stātø'ment	lāth'er	pīl'lar	ül'çer
vā'eātø	lāv'ish	prīnt'er	ün'der

## Lesson 26.

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—These lessons are intended as exercises in the *meaning* as well as the *spelling* of words. Distinguish carefully words of similar sound, but which differ in their spelling. At the recitation the sentences should be read aloud by the teacher, and the pupils required to write them out neatly and correctly upon their slates or on the black-board.

He ate seven or eight apples. Send the pale maid with the pail of milk. He owed for the paper on which he wrote an ode to the moon. We are not quite ready for the quiet man. Age gives edge to wine. He said the idol looked like a satyr. Clever satire often rouses the idle.

## Lesson 27.

Sounds of *ai*, *ou*, *ow*, and *ea*.

pāĭd	bound	eow	chēat	hēad
ġrāĭn	found	how	trēat	dēad
stāĭd	ġround	town	bēast	stēad
wāĭf	hound	ġrowl	blēat	trēad
rāĭl	mound	elown	prēach	drēad
flāĭl	pound	frown	spēak	thrēad
quāĭl	round	erown	strēak	swēat
snāĭl	sound	drown	fēast	dēath



## Lesson 28.

Dissyllables with short Sounds of Vowels.

ăd'agø	frĕn'zy	bĭck'er	bløs'som
băl'last	ĕmp'ty	erĭt'ie	eōt'tøn
bănt'ling	ġĕn'try	dĭġ'it	eōm'ie
eăn'to	mĕr'it	fĭlm'sy	dröp'sy
răs'eal	mĕn'tal	fĭlp'pant	fłor'id
lăs'so	shĕr'iff	frĭġ'id	frōl'ie
ăn'tie	tĕn'dril	ĭn'fant	ġōs'pel
săd'ness	vĕl'lum	ĭn'ġress	ġōs'sip
săl'ver	vĕl'vet	ĭn'mătø	hōr'rid
sănd'y	nĕe'tar	ĭn'quest	jōl'ly
măġ'ġot	vĕs'try	ĭn'seet	rōck'et.

## Lesson 29.

Trisyllables with short Sounds of the Vowels.

băl'eo ny	dĕl'i eātø	lĭb'erătø
băr'o ny	dĕs'o latø	lĭm'i tătø
eăv'i ty	dĕr'o ġātø	ĭm'mo lătø
făe'ul ty	dĕv'as tătø	ĭn'di eātø
ġrăv'i ty	ĕm'ū lătø	ĭn'ti mătø
măl'a dy	hĕș'i tătø	ĭn'du rătø
văn'i ty	mĕd'i tătø	ĭn'vo eātø
ăm'pu tătø	pĕt'ri fÿ	ĭr'ri tătø
ăb'so lūtø	plĕn'i tūdø	lĭt'i ġātø
ăl'ti tūdø	rĕe'ti tūdø	mĭl'i tătø
ăm'bu lançø	rĕș'o lūtø	stĭp'ū lătø

## Lesson 30.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

prīmē	swīnē	strāw	erāw
brāwn	snōrē	ġlōss	flānk
brīck	chārgē	erōw	quēnch
ġrēen	tīngē	shārk	Seōtch
chēst	ġōosē	brānd	thrift
spācē	prow	twīst	flāngē
erānk	wēalth	slīcē	twāīn
līmp	serew	thrōb	thrīcē
chēss	flākē	sōon	flesh
fīnch	flāsh	flāw	twēlvē
flūng	elēan	lōaf	seālē

## Lesson 31.

Long Sounds of I and U, and short Sounds of E and I.

a bīdē'	ae eūšē'	eon tēnd'	ad mīt'
a likē'	im pūrē'	eon tēt'	ad dīet'
a livē'	im pūtē'	in tēnd'	as sīst'
a rīšē'	as sūmē'	in tēt'	eom mīt'
de ġīdē'	eom mūtē'	dis sēet'	eon sīst'
de fīlē'	eom mūnē'	de jēet'	de pīet'
de fīnē'	eom pūtē'	de tēt'	dis tīll'
de rīdē'	eon elūdē'	de tēt'	e mīt'
de šīrē'	eon fūtē'	in spēet'	en līst'
dī vidē'	dis pūtē'	ob jēet'	en rīch'
dī vīnē'	en dūrē'	re spēet'	for bīd'

**Lesson 32.**

Silent Letters.

B is silent after *m* and before *t*, and *p* is silent before *s*. The silent letters are canceled in this lesson, as they are throughout the book.

lămb	nŭmb	dĕbt	dĕbt'or
eōmb	bōmb	doubt	doubt'ful
tomb	erŭmb	psălm	sŭb'tle
dŭmb	thŭmb	pshaw	psal'ter

DICTIONARY EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

The lamb is a dumb animal. He climbed the hill to the tomb, but his limbs became numb. Comb your hair, but do not thumb your book. Bombs are now commonly called "shells." The debtor, who was a subtle man, doubted his word, and gave not a crumb of comfort. Take your psalter and select a joyous psalm. His answer was, "Pshaw!"

**Lesson 33.**

Sounds of *igh*, *oa*, *shr*, and *thr*.

nigh	load	eōax	shrank	trash
thigh	oats	hōax	shrewd	threat
fight	bōat	ōath	shrift	throng
light	ōak	eōach	shrike	throvē
flight	fōal	flōat	shrunk	thrust
fright	gōat	pōach	thrill	throāt
tight	sōap	hōarse	threē	thrum

**Lesson 34.**

Long and short Sounds of A, and short Sound of E.

gāi'n	a bāsh'	dis pā'tch'	pre tēnd'
nāi'l	ea bāl'	dis trāet'	re flēet'
tāi'nt	ea nāl'	ex pānd'	re frēsh'
trāi'l	era vāt'	a bēt'	re lēnt'
āim	de eāmp'	be dēck'	re jēet'
māim	pro trāet'	be hēld'	re quēst'
trāin	re eānt'	be quēst'	re bēl'
strāin	re frāet'	de fēet'	re grēss'
chāin	re lāx'	e lēet'	re prēss'
pāi'nt	at tāk'	e rēet'	sub jēet'
quāi'nt	at trāet'	e vēnt'	neg lēet'

**Lesson 35.**

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

āe'çi dent	bēn'e fit	dīf'fer ent
ād'a mant	brēv'i ty	dīf'fi eult
ām'i ty	elēm'en çy	fīl'a ment
ān'i mal	dēs'ti ny	īn'ere ment
ān'nu al	nēg'li gēnt	īn'do lent
eān'is ter	pēnd'ū lūm	hīs'to ry
flāt'ter y	rēm'e dy	īn'ju ry
fām'i ly	rēg'ū lar	pīl'lo ry
lāx'i ty	rēl'e vant	sīm'i lar
mān'i fest	pēn'i tençø	tīt'ū lar
mān'i fōld	pēn'e trātø	tīm'or øūs

### Lesson 36.

#### SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND CONSONANTS.

In this lesson, and in the pages immediately following, will be found forty-three exercises on the various sounds of the English language. Some of these have been given already, but are repeated here for the more thorough instruction of the pupil. Let the teacher carefully discriminate between the different sounds of the vowels, and fully drill the scholars in their correct enunciation.

1. Regular Long Sound of A, marked  $\bar{a}$ .

mākē	lā'tent	brāvē	a bāsē'ment
sāfē	chām'ber	erāvē	a bātē'ment
gāzē	pās'try	grāvē	ad jā'cent
sājnt	mān'gy	shāvē	a wā'kēn

### Lesson 37.

2. Regular Short Sound of A, marked  $\check{a}$ .

spăn	ăd'der	erăck	eăn'di dătē
trăp	ăn'vil	glănd	eăl'ieo
plăt	băn'ish	slăck	grăt'itūdē
shăm	brăn'dy	plăjd	măg'istrătē

3. Sound of A before r in such words as *air*, *care*, marked  $\hat{a}$ .

dârē	af fâjr'	châjr	trans pâr'ent
rârē	de spâjr'	prâyer	for bĕâr'ancē
flârē	be wârē'	seârē	pâr'ent agē
glârē	eom pârē'	squârē	eârē'ful ness

## Lesson 38.

4. Sound of the Italian A, as in *arm*, marked ä.

färm	är'bor	ḡvärd	är'gu ment
härm	är'mor	däynt	är'ti chöké
bärn	bär'ber	härsh	eär'di nal
yärn	eär'gō	jäynt	eär'pen ter

5. Sound of A in certain words before *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, *sk*, *sp*, and in a few before *nce* and *nt*, marked ä, as in *staff*.

mäss	chångé	ḡäsp	chän'cel lor
eläss	päss'pört	quäff	chän'çer y
väst	mäs'ter	chänt	eräft'i ness
täsk	ḡräft'ed	prångé	ad vän'tagé

## Lesson 39.

6. Sound of broad A, as in *all*, marked a.

thrall	de baÿch'	drayl	ay'di ençé
tall	de faÿlt'	payn	layd'a blé
wart	de fraÿd'	sprayl	play's'i blé
ayé	as saÿlt'	warmth	taÿk'a tivé

7. Short Sound of broad A, as in *what*, marked a.

wan	wan'ton	squash	squal'id ness
wand	wan'der	squab	wasp'ish ly
squat	squan'der	squad	watçh'ful ness
watçh	wal'lōw	swamp	whät ëv'er



**Lesson 40.**

8. Regular Long Sound of E, as in *eve*, marked ē.

fēel	fē'mālē	wēan	dē'i ty
kēel	pēe'vish	thēsē	dē'çen çy
glēe	quē'ry	priest	e grē'gijōus
dēem	nēi'ther	chēer	frē'quen çy

9. Regular Short Sound of E, as in *end*, marked ě.

ěbb	pěn'ny	slědgě	ěn'e my
frět	sěe'ond	spěrěd	rěe'oğ nězě
hělm	těn'der	knělt	lěn'i ty
thěm	rěe'tor	elěft	měm'o ry

## Lesson 41.

10. Sound of E as in *there*, marked ê. This corresponds with the sound of *a* in *care*.

nê'ér	pär têtêr'	whêrø up òn'
whêrø	êrø löng'	whêrø un tò'
thêrø òf'	thêrø bý'	whêrø a bouts'
hêir'ess	whêrø ät'	whêrø with äll'

11. Sound of E like *ā*, as in *prey*, marked e.

they	neigh'bor	neigh'bor hood
whey	heynøus	sur vey'or
freight	o bey'	pur vey'ançø
deign	in veigh'	eon vey'ançø

## Lesson 42.

12. Sound of E before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, and marked ê.

têrm	êr'mĩnø	têrsø	têr'ma gant
pêarl	êär'ly	mêrgø	pêr'son al
êrr	pêr'feet	yêarn	mêr'chan dĩaø
lêarn	mêr'çer	swêrvø	sêr'mon izø

13. Regular Long Sound of I, as in *ice*, marked i.

fifø	dī'et	Chrīst	brīb'er y
erimø	quī'et	spīçø	dī'a dem
shrinø	fi'at	strīvø	lī'a blø
thrivø	plī'ant	slimø	i'çi elø



## Lesson 43.

14. Regular Short Sound of I, as in *ill*, marked *i*.

stīng	piv'ot	sprīng	dif'fi dent
bliss	splīn'ter	twi'tch	pīn'a fōrē
īnch	tīn'der	thīck	īn'fa my
striḡ	wīck'ed	sphīnx	līt'ur ḡy

15. Sound of I like that of long ē, as in *pique*, marked *i*.

pe titē'	fa tīgē'	māḡ a zinē'
an tiqē'	in trīgē'	sūb ma rīnē'
ea priçē'	po liçē'	vēr'di ḡris
fas çinē'	va liḡē'	quar'an tīnē'

## Lesson 44.

16. Sound of I before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked *i*.

stīr	bīrth'rīḡht	ḡīrth	ḡīrl'ish ness
fīrst	ḡīrd'lē	thīrst	mīrth'ful ness
fīrm	īrk'sōmē	fīrth	thīr'ti eth
skīrt	vīr'ḡin	smīrch	flīrt'ing ly

17. Regular Long Sound of O, as in *old*, marked *ō*.

hōst	pō'et	eḡrōmē	fō'lī o
smōkē	tō'ry	blōwn	ḡlō'ri fy
spōrt	lō'eātē	seōld	ō'pi atē
slōpē	sō'lō	drōll	pō'et ry

## Lesson 45.

18. Regular Short Sound of O, as in *not*, marked ö.

bönd	mön'ster	eröft	lön'gi tūdø
fröst	pöt'ter	seönçø	prömp't'i tūdø
lödgø	lödg'ment	mösquø	nöm'i nātø
pröng	yön'der	frönd	öb'li gātø

19. Sound of O like short *ú*, as in *dove*, marked ó.

mónth	blóod'shéd	spóngø	eöv'ert ly
glóvø	lówø'ly	tónguø	eöv'e nant
shóvø	nóth'ing	flóod	bróth'er hööd
frónt	eöv'et	blóod	móth'er lý

## Lesson 46.

20. Sound of O like *oo* long, as in *do*, marked o.

wóm	toúr'ist	gróup	wó ev'er
móvø	rox tìnø'	próvø	shøø'-māk er
toúr	throxgh out'	doxçø	en tomb'ment
shøø	en tomb'	yóuth	móv'ing ly

21. Sound of O like *oo* short, as in *wolf*, marked o.

wólf	bó'som	em bó'som	wól ver ēnø'
wóuld	wóm'an	un bó'som	wóm'an ly
eóuld	wólf'ish	wóm'an hööd	wóm'an ish
shóuld	wólf'-nēt	wórst'ed	wólf'ish ly

**Lesson 47.**

22. Sound of O like *a* (broad *a*), as in *form*, marked *ô*.

bôrn	tôrt'ûrø	eôrpsø	fôrm'al ist
hôn	fôrk'ed	thôn	eôr'mo rant
môrsø	fôr'mer	seôn	hôn'ta tivø
lôn	fôr'ward	seôrçh	môr'ti fÿ

23. Another mark has been added in this book to indicate a sound of *O* where it precedes *r*, as in *work*, marked *õ*.

wõrk	wõr'thy	wõrsø	wõr'thi lý
wõrd	wõr'ship	wõrld	wõrld'li ness
wõrm	ẽf'fõrt	whõrl	wõr'ship er
wõrt	wõrld'ly	whõrt	wõrk'ing-măn

**Lesson 48.**

24. Regular Long Sound of double O, as in *moon*, marked *õõ*.

tõõl	mõõn'shĩnø	gõõrõõm	bõõr'ish ness
nõõn	nõõn'tidø	sehõõl	gõõm'i ly
spõõl	blõõm'ing	sõõthø	rõõm'i ness
gõõvø	gõõm'y	smõõth	sõõth'sãy ing

25. Regular Short Sound of double O, as in *wool*, marked *õõ*.

wõõl	hõõd'wĩnk	brõõk	eõõp'er agø
lõõk	lõõk'out	erõõk	rõõk'er y
rõõk	wõõd'land	shõõk	bõõk'-bĩnd er
hõõd	wõõl'y	stõõd	erõõk'ed ness

## Lesson 49.

26. Regular Long Sound of U, as in *mute*, marked ū.

sūø	bəʌū'ty	dəūçø	bəʌū'ti ful
l̄əū	fəūd'al	slūçø	ēū'ti elø
nūø	ēū'bie	jūçø	mū'ti ny
sūit	flū'id	fūgø	pū'ri ty

27. Regular Short Sound of U, as in *but*, marked ũ.

lūngø	slūm'ber	elūmp	būt'ter y
plūsh	rūs'set	stūnt	ēūs'to dy
dūncø	dūch'ess	skūlk	lūx'ū ry
trūmp	seūf'flø	yøūng	sūm'ma ry

## Lesson 50.

28. Sound of U when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, as in *rude*, marked ũ. It is the same sound as ōō.

trūø	ru'mor	prūø	erū'di ty
erūø	ru'ral	trūø	r̄h̄ēū'ma t̄ișm
erūø	trūf'flø	sprūø	prū'dent ly
ruø	bru'tish	erūçø	prū'ri ent

29. Sound of U like that of short ōō, as in *put*, marked ũ.

būll	pūl'pit	fūl'ly	fūl fill'ment
pūll	pūl'lēy	būsh'y	būl'le tin
pūt	ēush'jōn	pūss'y	būll'ion ist
pūsh	būl'wark	būtch'er	būsh'i ness

## Lesson 51.

30. Sound of U before *r* in such words as *urge*, marked *û*.

ûrgê	jôûr'nôy	spûrn	ûr'gen çy
bûrn	stûr'gêôn	nûrsê	eûrl'i ness
spûr	chûrch'man	eûrst	jôûr'nal ïst
eûrb	bûr'gess	bûrst	hûrt'ful ness

31. Regular Long Sound of Y, as in *fly*, marked *ÿ*.

ap plÿ'	tÿ'rant	pÿrê	dÿ'nas ty
de nÿ'	hÿ'drà	tÿpê	ãn'ti tÿpê
re lÿ'	tÿ'phus	fÿkê	a sÿ'lum
re plÿ'	tÿ'rô	eÿÿmê	hy ê'nà

## Lesson 52.

32. Regular Short Sound of Y, as in *hymn*, marked *ÿ*.

pÿx	sÿs'tem	lÿmph	sÿm'me try
çÿst	sÿn'tax	nÿmph	sÿn'eô pe
tÿmp	phÿs'ie	trÿst	sÿn'die atê
Stÿx	lÿr'ie	rÿnd	syn ôp'sis

33. The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *oyster*.

oint	re eoil'	spoil	en joy'ment
voicê	re joicê'	moist	dis joint'ed
troy	de stroy'	broil	em ploy'ment
poisê	em ploy'	choicê	ap point'ment

## Lesson

34. The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl*. When the *ow* is sounded as in *blown*, the *o* is marked long (blōwn).

howl	al low'	erowd	flow'er y
ḡown	en dow'	prowl	pow'er ful
eowl	vow'el	seowl	em bow'el
down	row'el	brown	en dow'ment

35. The diphthong *ou* has two leading sounds: that of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*; and that of *ōō* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*.

sour	found'ling	fount	an nounçé'ment
pout	ḡround'less	mount	un found'ed
soʊp	rou'lette'	erouʊp	erouʊ'pī er
roʊp	ḡrouʊp'ing	wouʊnd	troʊ'ba doʊr

## Lesson 54.

36. The consonant *C* has two regular sounds: as soft *c* in *cede*, marked ç; as hard *c* in *col*, where it has the sound of *k*, and is marked e.

çivçs	ăç'id	trāçé	De çëm'ber
māçé	sōl'açé	brāçé	in çës'sant
elōt	tăe'tie	eûrd	en âet'ment
ăets	träffie	eāvçé	e lëet'or

37. The sound of *N* as heard in *link*, is marked thus, n, which is the same sound as that represented by *ng*.

lănk	mōnk'ey	drīnk	eōn'gru. oŭs
mōnk	eōn'gress	trūnk	sīn'gu lar
sūnk	lăn'guagé	eōneŋ	drūnk'én ness

## Lesson 55.

38. S has two regular sounds: when unmarked it has its sharp or hissing sound, as in *yes*; when marked thus, s̄, it has the buzzing sound of z in *zeal*.

sīck	māss'y	smēlt	pos sēss'ivē
pēst	vēst'ment	ḡrōss	as sēss'or
hās̄	a mūšē'	ḡrōw̄s̄	re s̄ēm'blē
ēas̄ē	in fūšē'	rušē	rēs'o nant

39. Ch has three sounds: unmarked (English *ch*), it has nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *child*; marked thus, çh (French *ch*), it has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise*; and marked thus, eh (Latin *ch*), it has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus*.

sūch	spēech'less	chīld	chōe'o latē
çhēf	ma çhinē'	çhājšē	çhiv'al rŷ
eh̄āšm	eh̄ēm'ist	eh̄rišm	eh̄ār'ae ter

## Lesson 56.

40. G has two regular sounds: marked thus, ḡ (*g* hard), it has the sound of *g* in *go*; marked thus, ġ (*g* soft), it has the compound sound of *j*, as in *gem*.

gēār'ing	gēw'gāw̄	slūḡ	ḡid'di ness
ġen'tilē	slūḡ'ġish	erāḡ	ġyīl'lo tīnē
ġen'der	ġēst'ūrē	gībē	ġēn'er al

41. Th has two sounds: its sharp sound, as in *thing*, which is unmarked, and its soft sound, as in *thine*, marked th̄.

thīn	thē'ist	brēath	mŷth'ie al
th̄aȳ	thē'sis	thēft	thē'o ry
this	gāth'er	thīnē	hīth'er tō
thān	bōth'er	brēathē	ōth'er wīšē

## Lesson 57.

42. X has three sounds: its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, and its soft or flat sound like *gz*, as in *exist*, marked  $\underline{x}$ . At the beginning of words *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xebec* (*zē'bee*).

ěx'it	ex păn'sivø	ex trā'ne øūs
ex çěl'	ěx'pi ātø	ex tē'ri or
e $\underline{x}$ alt'	e $\underline{x}$ ām'plø	e $\underline{x}$ ěe'ū tivø
e $\underline{x}$ ěmpt'	e $\underline{x}$ ůlt'ant	e $\underline{x}$ ôr'di ům

43. Q is followed in all cases by *u*, and has usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*; but in a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*.

quäck	quēer'ly	quoit	qui ē'tus
quēen	quō'rum	quōtø	quo tā'tion
plāquø	pīqu'ant	bīsquø	eo quĕt'tish
eliquø	eo quĕt'	tōrquø	pīqu'an çy

## Lesson 58.

eas eādø'	a bāsø'	in elūdø'	a lärm'
ex chāngø'	a māzø'	ad jūrø'	a fār'
in flāmø'	a brādø'	de pūtø'	re märk'
ob lātø'	eru sādø'	re fūšø'	de bärk'
par tākø'	de bāsø'	ma nūrø'	em bärk'
ad drëss'	re grët'	in jëet'	ae quīt'
re flëx'	ex çëpt'	in vënt'	a drīft'
ar rëst'	ex pëet'	mo lëst'	re mīss'
eon tëst'	ex pënd'	op prëss'	be fīt'
de prëss'	ex prëss'	re drëss'	per sīst'



## Lesson 59.

## HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

NOTE.—These exercises on words of similar sound, instead of being gathered into a single department, are interspersed throughout the book.

rāi <u>ſ</u> ed, <i>lifted up.</i>	plāit, <i>a fold.</i>
rāz <u>ed</u> , <i>destroyed.</i>	plāt <u>ē</u> , <i>flattened metal.</i>
prī <u>ē</u> s, <i>inspects closely.</i>	plū <u>m</u> ḅ, <i>perpendicular.</i>
prīz <u>ē</u> , <i>to value.</i>	plū <u>m</u> , <i>a fruit.</i>
prā <u>y</u> , <i>to supplicate.</i>	plā <u>ç</u> ē, <i>site; spot.</i>
pre <u>y</u> , <i>a spoil.</i>	plā <u>iç</u> ē, <i>a fish.</i>
pō <u>r</u> ē, <i>a small opening.</i>	plē <u>aç</u> ē, <i>to gratify.</i>
pō <u>ur</u> , <i>to cause to flow.</i>	plē <u>a</u> s, <i>excuses.</i>
pō <u>ll</u> , <i>the head.</i>	bē <u>ll</u> , <i>a sounding vessel.</i>
pō <u>l</u> ē, <i>a rod; a perch.</i>	bē <u>ll</u> ē, <i>a fine young lady.</i>

## Lesson 60.

bī <u>gh</u> t, <i>a bay.</i>	pi <u>ēç</u> ē, <i>a part.</i>
bī <u>t</u> ē, <i>to seize with the teeth.</i>	pē <u>aç</u> ē, <i>quietness.</i>
blō <u>at</u> , <i>to swell.</i>	new, <i>not old.</i>
blō <u>t</u> ē, <i>to dry and smoke.</i>	k <u>ne</u> w, <i>did know.</i>
bō <u>ar</u> d, <i>a plank.</i>	g <u>n</u> ū, <i>a quadruped.</i>
bō <u>r</u> ēd, <i>did bore.</i>	lī <u>m</u> ḅ, <i>a branch.</i>
brē <u>ad</u> , <i>food.</i>	lī <u>m</u> ḅ, <i>to draw or paint.</i>
brē <u>d</u> , <i>reared.</i>	ā <u>r</u> e, <i>part of a circle.</i>
blū <u>ē</u> , <i>a color.</i>	ā <u>r</u> k, <i>a vessel.</i>
blew, <i>did blow.</i>	prā <u>y</u> s, <i>supplicates.</i>
bō <u>ar</u> , <i>the male swine.</i>	prā <u>iç</u> ē, <i>honor.</i>
bō <u>r</u> ē, <i>to pierce.</i>	pre <u>y</u> s, <i>spoils.</i>



### Lesson 61.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

ab rūpt'	dis eüss'	a eröss'	a grēe'
an nūl'	de dūet'	a dōpt'	a slēep'
eon strūet'	in dūet'	a löft'	es tēem'
in strūet'	re būt'	a nōn'	de erēe
in trūst'	re şült'	be löng'	de grēe'
at tīrē'	in vītē'	eon pōrt'	dis elōşē'
en tīçē'	o blīgē'	re pōrt'	dis pōşē'
en tīrē'	per spīrē'	eon sōlē'	re stōrē'
in elīnē'	sub līmē'	re pōşē'	en thrōnē'
in çītē'	sur vīvē'	eon vōkē'	ex plōdē'

**Lesson 62.**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

Dost consider that dust thou art? He paid the servant his hire, and the wages were higher than last year. With whoop and hurra they tore the hoop from the barrel. The mower will cut more grass to-morrow. The foreign consul took counsel with the enemy, and called a council of war. English consols are high. Kings are sometimes guilty of flagrant wrongs. Many a fragrant flower blooms unseen. He tore his clothes in a struggle to close the door. His course toward that coarse lad was wrong.

**Lesson 63.**

Words accented on the first Syllable.

eön'taet	nös'tril	eür'ry	pün'gent
för'est	pröd'uet	fül'erum	rüs'tie
höb'by	pröb'lem	hüd'dlæ	rüb'bish
löft'y	rös'ter	püb'lie	sülk'y
lög'ie	tör'rent	püb'lish	sül'try
äfflux	bänk'rupt	kĩn'dred	serib'blæ
äm'bush	eäm'phor	pĩck'et	trĩp'let
än'them	häv'oe	tĩck'et	trĩck'læ
än'nals	häg'gard	wĩck'et	liz'ard
äs'peet	häch'et	ĩn'voicæ	vĩl'la

## Lesson 64.

eām'brie	dē'ist	çy'press	trib'al
eā'dençé	ē'qual	Frī'daÿ	erī'sis
dā'tivé	frēe'dòm	īçé'bērg	hÿ'drant
nā'tivé	nēed'ful	lī'bel	sçī'ençé
pāvē'ment	mēet'ing	mī'grāté	sī'lent
dūké'dòm	boun'ty	pow'der	boy'hōöd
dūr'ançé	eoun'ty	prow'ess	elois'ter
eū'beb	eow'ard	sound'ings	joy'øūs
pū'trid	drow'sy	tow'el	loi'ter
pūr'ist	fount'ain	tow'er	loy'al

## Lesson 65.

bēard	bÿild	pälm	vērsé	wiŷch
erēasé	bÿilt	eälf	sēarch	seript
ēāvçs	squint	hälf	fērn	gÿæss
hēāvç	livé	taalk	kērn	stärt
lēap	stick	walk	spērm	ÿrāth
knēe	eliff	chaalk	sērvé	floor
splēen	ÿrit	layn	wēré	çzär
hävç	brönzç	dayb	hērb	häynch
fränk	büzz	fault	strēngth	fläynt
slāké	snäŷch	spayn	snēak	häynt
smäck	drēdçé	drift	pûrsé	shärp
elämp	chûrch	fünd	elütch	knēel

## Lesson 66.

en nō'blé	in dūçé'ment	a bū'sivé
e lōpé'ment	a eū'men	pe ru'sal
ex pō'nent	ae eū'sant	pur sū'ant
he rō'ie	al lūrçé'ment	re fūş'al
pro mō'tivé	a mūşé'ment	sul phū'rie
de tăch'ment	es tăb'lish	at tēnd'ant
doġ măt'ie	fa năt'ie	as sēm'blagé
dra măt'ie	fan tās'tie	ap pēnd'ant
ee stăt'ie	ġī ġăn'tie	in tēs'taté
e lās'tie	in hăb'it	eôm'pen săté

## Lesson 67.

çit, a citizen.	ŵrēak, to revenge.
sit, to rest on a seat.	rēek, vapor. [dead.
dūet, a channel.	bjēr, a carriage for the
dūckéd, plunged under.	bēer, fermented liquor.
chūff, a clown.	rēst, quietness; ease.
chøugh (chūf), a bird.	ŵrēst, to turn; to twist.
eoin, metal stamped.	rīng, a circle.
eoigné, a corner.	ŵrīng, to twist.
eōlē, a kind of cabbage.	rōtē, repetition.
eōal, carbon.	ŵrōtē, did write.
find, to discover.	strāit, a narrow channel.
finéd, did fine; mulcted.	strāight, not crooked.
prints, calicoes.	wāvē, an undulation.
prīnce, a king's son.	wāivē, to refuse.

## Lesson 68.

bōlē, <i>the body of a tree.</i>	hīst, <i>hush!</i>
bōwł, <i>a vessel.</i>	hīssəd, <i>did hiss.</i>
bōll, <i>a pod.</i>	paʷs, <i>the feet of beasts.</i>
nōšé, <i>part of the face.</i>	paʷšé, <i>a stop.</i>
knōwŷ, <i>does know.</i>	faʷn, <i>a sylvan god.</i>
mōtē, <i>a particle.</i>	faʷn, <i>a young deer.</i>
mōāt, <i>a ditch.</i>	prīdē, <i>vanity.</i>
tōlēd, <i>allured.</i>	prīéd, <i>did pry.</i>
tōld, <i>did tell.</i>	wāʷn, <i>a wagon.</i>
tōlléd, <i>did toll.</i>	wānē, <i>to decrease.</i>
reʷn, <i>part of a bridle.</i>	sēe, <i>to behold.</i>
rāʷn, <i>falling water.</i>	sēā, <i>a body of water.</i>
reʷgn, <i>to rule.</i>	sī, <i>a term in music.</i>

## Lesson 69.

a flōāt'	pōst pōnē'	dī lūtē'	de mūrē'
be lōw'	pro rōgūē'	a new'	de plūmē'
be mōān'	dis eōʷrsē'	dis ūsē'	re erūʷt'
be stōw'	de pōrt'	en sūē'	re elūsē'
de plōrē'	re mōtē'	im būē'	re fūtē'
a brēāst'	at tēpt'	a brīdġē'	e elīpsē'
a hēād'	dis trēss'	dis mīss'	e vīnġē'
be frīēnd'	eon nēet'	a mīdst'	ex tīnet'
be hēād'	bur lēsquē'	be twīxt'	for ġīvē'
in flēet'	de flēet'	be wīʷch'	in flīet'

**Lesson 70.**

Long Sounds of Vowels.

aŷ stērē'	de erēāse'	ap pēāl'	dis erēet'
be quēāth'	in erēāse'	ap pēār'	en trēāt'
re vērē'	de mēān'	ap pēāse'	ex trēmē'
be sēech'	fu ŷēē'	ar rēār'	ḡran dēē'
bo hēā'	re pēāl'	blas phēmē'	im pēāch'
a līght'	de sērībē'	æ quīrē'	dis ḡyīse'
a wry'	de spīse'	at trītē'	es quīrē'
be ḡwīlē'	pre sērībē'	as sīgn'	iġ nītē'
be līē'	de elīnē'	de mīse'	in quīrē'
de prīvē'	re quītē'	eom prīse'	ma līgn'

**Lesson 71.**

Words accented on the Penult.

a mēnd'ed	eon tēt'ed	dī lēm'mā
an ġel'ie	re flēet'ivē	dis tēm'per
ap pēn'dix	de erēp'it	do mēs'tie
as sēm'bly	de fēnd'ant	em bēl'lish
as sēs'sment	de mēr'it	em bēz'zlē
pa rēnt'al	re frēsh'ing	re dūn'dant
po ēt'ie	re plēn'ish	a sūn'der
pre ŷēt'ed	re ŷēt'ment	eon eūr'rent
pu trēs'cent	re splēn'dent	ef fūl'gent
pre vēnt'ivē	sur rēn'der	en eūm'ber

## Lesson 72.

Trisyllables with the short Sounds of the Vowels.

æ quīt'tal	de liv'er	in sĭp'id
be nĭg'nant	dĭ mĭn'ish	in trĭn'sie
be wil'der	eon sĭst'ent	ma lĭg'nant
eom mĭt'ment	eon tĭn'gent	pa çĭf'ie
eon sĭd'er	e nĭg'mà	pro hĭb'it
a bōl'ish	ear bōn'ie	em bōd'y
ab hōr'rent	eo lōs'sus	har mōn'ie
æ eōm'plish	de mōl'ish	im pōs'tor
ad mōn'ish	a pōs'tātē	la eōn'ie
al lōt'ment	des pōt'ie	ma sōn'ie

## Lesson 73.

hārt, <i>the male deer.</i>	hōur, <i>sixty minutes.</i>
hĕārt, <i>the seat of life.</i>	our, <i>belonging to us.</i>
hēār, <i>to perceive by the ear.</i>	ĭn, <i>within.</i>
hērē, <i>in this place.</i>	ĭnn, <i>a hotel.</i>
hēārd, <i>did hear.</i>	kēy, <i>a fastener.</i>
hērd, <i>a drove.</i>	quay (kē), <i>a wharf.</i>
hĭē, <i>to hasten.</i>	rĥĭmē, <i>poetry.</i>
hĭgh, <i>lofty.</i>	rĭmē, <i>white frost.</i>
hĭm, <i>objective case of he.</i>	knōt, <i>a fastening of cord.</i>
hĭmā, <i>a song of praise.</i>	nōt, <i>negation.</i>
hōlē, <i>an opening.</i>	knōw, <i>to understand.</i>
whōlē, <i>all; entire.</i>	nō, <i>not so.</i>



**Lesson 74.**

The Vowel in the last Syllable silent.

bā'eøn	swēet'én	dām'søn	bit'tøn
tō'køn	trēā'søn	fāt'tøn	driv'øn
brā'zøn	wēak'én	flāx'én	kit'tøn
hā'vøn	wēā'sæl	glād'døn	prīs'øn
hā'zæl	hēight'én	hǎp'pøn	quīck'én
mā'id'én	līght'én	mād'døn	rīs'én
mā'søn	lik'én	rāv'æl	smīt'tøn
rā'vøn	rīp'én	sād'døn	stīff'én
shāk'én	tīght'én	rēd'døn	swīv'æl
wēā'zøn	wīd'én	frēsh'én	writ'tøn
tāk'én	brō'køn	ō'pøn	fāst'én
wāk'én	elō'vøn	lēāv'én	glīs'tøn
spök'én	frōz'én	lēngth'én	drūnk'én
dēā'eøn	gōld'én	rēck'øn	mūt'tøn

**Lesson 75.**

The Vowel in the last Syllable not silent.

erāy'on	āsp'en	tāl'on	glū'ten
dē'mon	eāb'in	wāg'on	çit'ron
çī'on	drāg'on	sūd'den	kiçh'en
sī'phon	flāg'on	fēl'on	mit'ten
eō'lon	līn'den	lēm'on	pīs'ton
ō'men	grāv'el	mēl'on	hēr'on
bār'rel	bēv'el	chān'nel	flān'nel
pār'çel	plāt'en	chīck'en	slōv'en

## Lesson 76.

Dissyllables with the long Sounds of the Vowels.

ā'gūē	fā'mōūs	eāi'tiff	çī'pher
eā'lyx	fāil'ūrē	frā'eas	hīg'h'land
eĥā'os	fāith'ful	gātē'-wāy	mō'hāir
dāi'ly	frāil'ty	nāmē'sākē	ōāk'um
dāi'sy	gāmē'ster	strā'tum	pōul'tiçē
bēā'dlē	nēāt'ly	mēā'slēş	trēā'elē
bēā'ver	eĥār'ançē	pēø'plē	trēā'tiçē
drēār'y	erē'dençē	lē'gion	trēāt'ment
ēā'ger	flēe'çy	rē'gion	twēe'zerş
mēā'n'ness	grēed'y	stēe'plē	wēā'ry

## Lesson 77.

Words ending with *ow*, the last Letter being silent.

ār'rōw	sāl'lōw	fēl'lōw	wīn'dōw
hār'rōw	tāl'lōw	mēl'lōw	wīn'nōw
nār'rōw	shāl'lōw	fāl'lōw	wīd'ōw
mār'rōw	shād'ōw	mēād'ōw	bōr'rōw
spār'rōw	ēl'bōw	bīl'lōw	mōr'rōw

Words containing *ei* or *ie*, promiscuously arranged.

grīēvē	re trīēvē'	be sīēgē'	de çīv'er
thīēvē	ağ grīēvē'	bre vīēr'	de çīit'ful
çēilēd	a pīēçē'	de çīiv'e'	dis sēi'zin
pīēçēd	eon çīit'	re līēf'	a çīēv'ing
shēik	be līēvē'	re līēvē'	re çīv'er



## Lesson 78.

ajǵht, *any thing.*

ôǵht, *should.*

wrȳ, *crooked.*

rȳǵ, *a kind of grain.*

lǵad, *a metal.*

lǵd, *did lead.*

rǵad, *perused.*

rǵd, *a color.*

rǵad, *to peruse.*

rǵed, *a plant.*

ajl, *the whole.*

ajwl, *a sharp instrument.*

ôar, *for rowing.*

ôrǵ, *unrefined metal.*

ô'er, *over.*

ôw'er, *one who owes.*

ăddz, *joins to.*

ădz, *a joiner's tool.*

âlǵ, *a liquor.*

ăjl, *to feel pain.*

ătǵ, *did eat.*

eǵht, *twice four.*

ânt, *an insect.*

ăjnt, *a relation.*

## Lesson 79.

bald, <i>without hair.</i>	âîr, <i>the atmosphere.</i>
băwléd, <i>cried out.</i>	êrê, <i>before.</i>
băd, <i>ill; vicious.</i>	ê'êr, <i>ever.</i>
bădê, <i>past tense of bid.</i>	hêîr, <i>one who inherits.</i>
băîzê, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	ăîslê, <i>walk in a church.</i>
băyş, <i>plural of bay.</i>	îslê, <i>an island.</i>
bêâr, <i>an animal.</i>	Î'll, <i>I will.</i>
bârê, <i>naked.</i>	çêrê, <i>to cover with wax.</i>
bây, <i>part of the ocean.</i>	sêâr, <i>to burn; dry.</i>
bey, <i>a Turkish officer.</i>	sêer, <i>a prophet.</i>
bê, <i>to exist.</i>	ball, <i>a round body.</i>
bêe, <i>an insect.</i>	băwl, <i>to cry out.</i>

## Lesson 80.

găî'ter	plănt'ain	shrîv'el	jăûn'dîçê
elêv'er	dăs'tard	jôs'tlê	sî'lex
păînt'er	seăb'bard	bût'tøn	măs'tiff
wăy'ward	seăf'fold	pîe'nîe	săr'eaşm
dî'gest	shă'm'blêş	grûm'blê	tăr'nish
lîgh't'ning	trăn'script	hûs'tlê	tăr'tar
pôr'trait	nêş't'ling	mûr'răin	ha rănglê'
növ'îçê	mên'açê	rûm'blê	re lăpsê'
Tûêş'day	pên'ançê	trøüb'lê	pro fêş'
eli'matê	shêp'hêrd	ăr'gûê	re vêngê'
yrîst'let	whôlê'sômê	pîn'çerş	flîgh't'y

**Lesson 81.**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

To essay the task, requires courage. The discourse was an able essay. An agent will assay the ore, and forward a receipt. Contemn a mean act; but do not always condemn the actor. They were to seize the fort, and cease firing. They affect great grief; but do not effect their purpose. Do you dissent from my opinion? The hill was difficult of descent. A decent regard for others' ills is human. They advise the young to take the advice of the old. The enemy will invade the rich province. They were strongly inveighed against.

**Lesson 82.**

ěd'ũ eātø  
 ěb'on y  
 ěf'fi gy  
 ěl'e phant  
 ěm'bas sy  
 äd'mi ral  
 äg'o ny  
 äl'i ment  
 äl'eo høl  
 äm'nes ty

ěm'er y  
 ěx'o dũs  
 fěl'o ny  
 ġěn'e sīs  
 fěd'er al  
 eän'ni bal  
 fäe'to ry  
 ġäl'ler y  
 män'ũ al  
 pār'a söl

měth'od ĩst  
 pěn'i tent  
 sěn'ti nel  
 fěl'lōw šip  
 rěš'i dent  
 mÿr'i ad  
 slĩp'per y  
 mĩn'ũ ěnd  
 tÿr'an ny  
 sÿm'pho ny

## Lesson 83.

mül'bër ry  
 müs'eu lar  
 pün'ish ment  
 sũb'se quent  
 sũp'pli eant

ãm'pli fỹ  
 grāt'i fỹ  
 pāç'i fỹ  
 rār'e fỹ  
 sãne'ti fỹ

eũl'ti vātē  
 jũs'ti fỹ  
 mũl'ti plỹ  
 mũl'ti tũdē  
 sũb'sti tũtē

eãm'o mĩlē  
 pãn'to mĩmē  
 rād'i eal  
 pāt'ron izē  
 sāt'el litē

ãm'ũ let  
 ãn'çes try  
 Çäl'va ry  
 eäv'al ry  
 mār'i gōld

bāt'ter y  
 eãn'o py  
 chār'i ty  
 chās'ti ty  
 māj'es ty

## Lesson 84.

bāxl, *surety.*  
 bālē, *a pack of goods.*  
 bāxt, *a lure.*  
 bātē, *to lessen.*  
 bāsē, *low; vile.*  
 bāss, *a part in music.*  
 bēāch, *the shore.*  
 bēech, *a kind of tree.*  
 bēāt, *to strike.*  
 bēet, *a vegetable.*  
 bĩn, *a box.*  
 been (bĩn), *existed.*

bōld, *brave.*  
 bōwłēd, *did bowl.*  
 bōyrn, *a limit.*  
 bōrnē, *carried.*  
 bōw, *a weapon.*  
 beau (bō), *a man of dress.*  
 brēāk, *to sever by force.*  
 brākē; *a thicket.*  
 brũjĩšē, *to crush.*  
 brewş (brũz), *does brew.*  
 bỹ, *near.*  
 bũỹ, *to purchase.*

## Lesson 85.

bērth, <i>a sleeping-place.</i>	eàst, <i>to throw.</i>
bīrth, <i>coming into life.</i>	eàsté, <i>an order or class.</i>
brāīd, <i>to weave.</i>	çēdé, <i>to yield.</i>
brāyéd, <i>did bray.</i>	sēed, <i>to sow; to scatter.</i>
brēāch, <i>a gap.</i>	eōārsé, <i>not fine.</i>
brēech, <i>the hinder part.</i>	eōārsé, <i>way; career.</i>
brōāch, <i>a spit; to pierce.</i>	dām, <i>mother of beasts.</i>
brōoch, <i>an ornament.</i>	dāmŷ, <i>to condemn.</i>
būt, <i>except.</i>	eāné, <i>a reed; a staff.</i>
bütt, <i>a cask; a mark.</i>	Ēāīn, <i>a man's name.</i>
eall, <i>to name.</i>	çēīl, <i>to line the top of.</i>
eāyl, <i>a kind of net-work.</i>	sēāl, <i>a sea animal.</i>

## Lesson 86.

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

The ensign would not sign the paper. His design was known. He maligned his rival, and suffered condign punishment. A benign face. He was arraigned after the campaign. He deigned not to feign surprise. Squirrels gnaw the bark. He affirmed it with phlegm. The knight carried a knapsack. He had a knack for rhymes. She knew how to knead the dough. They cut the knot with a knife. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. The knave had hard knuckles, but little knowledge.

## Lesson 87.

Sounds of O and U.

eõn'dor	sõl'id	õr'angé	spõn'dēe
dõe'trĩnø	lõz'engé	õs'trich	tõe'sin
eõs'tivø	õf'fal	põmp'øûs	jõck'øy
fõs'sil	õf'fĩçé	põn'tiff	mõt'løy
frõst'y	õl'ivø	prõm'isø	nõs'trum
tõn'naçé	nõv'el	eũm'brøûs	bũck'lø
wõn'der	bõõt'y	eũs'tard	bũs'tlø
wõn'drøûs	mõv'e'ment	fløûr'ish	dũd'gëõn
wõnt'ed	stũe'eo	hũn'dred	dũn'gëõn
wõr'rỹ	bũz'zard	hũs'band	lũnch'ëõn

## Lesson 88.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

døüb'lø	bød'stēad	ēb'on	fēnd'er
knüçk'lø	chēr'ub	ēph'od	hēav'y
nøûr'ish	erēs'çent	ēs'sençé	hēif'er
søûth'ern	erēv'ĩçé	ēth'ies	jēal'øûs
frũs'trātø	dēx'trøûs	fēath'er	jēl'ly
rēp'tilø	stēr'ilø	brĩm'stõnø	āb'bess
rēf'ūsø	vēs'tigé	dĩe'tātø	ād'junet
sēn'tençø	wēd'löçk	frĩg'atø	dāg'ger
skēp'tie	Wēdnes'day	pĩl'laçé	brām'blø
spēçk'lø	zēal'øûs	trib'ütø	eāl'løûs



## Lesson 89.

çĕll, a small room.	eärt, a vehicle.
sĕll, to barter away.	eärtĕ, a bill of fare.
çĕnt, a small coin.	dĕār, costly; beloved.
sĕnt, did send.	dĕēr, an animal.
sçĕnt, odor; smell.	dūĕ, owing; fit.
chāsĕd, did chase.	dew (dū), moisture condensed.
chāstĕ, pure. [tence.	dōĕ, the female deer.
elāŭsĕ, part of a sen-	dōŭĝh, unbaked paste.
elāws, the nails of a beast.	drām, a glass of spirits.
eōrd, a small rope.	drāçhm, a small weight.
ehōrd, musical tones in	fānĕ, a temple.
harmony.	fājn, gladly.
eōtĕ, a pen; a fold.	fĕiĝn, to pretend.
eōāt, an outer garment.	

## Lesson 90.

be spĕāk'	ab sōlvĕ'	ad jūđĝĕ'	in dūlĝĕ'
nan kĕen'	de vōlvĕ'	be ĝrūđĝĕ'	re pūlsĕ'
im plĕād'	diş şōlvĕ'	sub dūet'	sue eūmĵ'
eon çĕāl'	re şōlvĕ'	be nūmĵ'	af frōnt'
eon ĝĕāl'	re spōnd'	eon vūlsĕ'	a mōng'
re frājn'	re prīnt'	re prōāçh'	re tākĕ'
re mājn'	re strīet'	en erōāçh'	re trāçĕ'
re strājn'	re şīst'	pa trōl'	re pāy'
re tājn'	sub mīt'	pa rōlē'	de lāy'
re tājl'	dis tīnet'	be fōrĕ'	al lāy'

## Lesson 91.

düst, powdered earth.	dāy, twenty-four hours.
döst, second person of do.	dey, a Turkish title.
ēarn, to gain by labor.	ewe (yū), a female sheep.
ûrn, a kind of vase.	yøu, the person spoken to.
ērn, the sea-eagle.	yew (yū), a kind of tree.
dīø, to expire.	øyø, the organ of sight.
dÿø, to color.	Ī, myself.
dråught (dråft), drawing.	äy, yes.
dråft, a bill of exchange.	äyø, an affirmative vote.
dün, a dark color.	flee, to run away.
dønø, performed.	fleø, an insect.
fātø, destiny.	flew (flū), did fly.
fetø, a festival.	flūø, a passage for smoke.

## Lesson 92.

äg'ilø	häck'nøy	päs'sivø	bis'eyit
äl'øøø	knäp'säck	präe'tiøø	fil'bert
däe'tyl	läd'der	räb'id	im'agø
fäsh'jøn	lät'tiøø	räp'id	im'pulsø
gäl'løy	län'øet	täe'ties	mil'dew
bít'tern	erÿs'tal	erim'søon	kíd'nøy
brísk'et	dís'tanøø	gřid'dlø	lin'tel
çis'tern	dís'taff	livø'løng	liq'uid
chím'nøy	dwīn'dlø	gÿp'sy	liq'vør
chīø'øl	pīck'lø	hīth'er	rīd'danøø

**Lesson 93.**

slūj'cy	bōl'ster	çēr'tain	driz'zle
jūj'cy	eōurt'ship	sūr'ly	tick'le
stew'ard	frō'ward	sūr'gēon	twink'le
jew'el	eō'eōæ	ēær'nest	thim'ble
nēū'tral	nōsç'gāy	jōūr'nal	vil'lain
eōr'ner	gōr'gon	aj'dit	sō'da
eōr'sājr	lōrd'ship	eaj's'tie	sō'fā
eōrsç'let	mōr'bid	aj'k'ward	sō'ber
fōr'fēit	mōrç'gagç	gaj'd'y	stō'ie
gōr'gçøūs	mōr'sel	laj'rel	tō'paz

**Lesson 94.**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

The awl is used by all shoe-makers. He said that he would do aught that he ought to do. The man who stole the bale of goods gave bail. The Bey rode a bay horse around the bay. Deer break through the brake and brush. He had just lain down in the narrow lane. The horse with the long mane ran through the main street of a town in Maine. Which of the pair of fine pears will you pare for the child? The joiner's plane will smooth the plain door. You can rein your horse, if it should rain. The kings reign wisely.

## Lesson 95.

bäl'us trädø	fäb'ri eätø	bäv'er agø
äl'ka li	gäl'ax y	chër'ü bim
äl'ka linø	mäs'to don	dëm'o erät
äp'o gëe	mäck'er el	dën'ĩ zën
äl'i quot	mär'i ner	dën'si ty
äs'ter isk	pär'a gräph	ëx'or çist
äz'i müth	pär'al läx	ëd'i fy
bäch'e lor	pär'a gön	ëm'a nātø
eäl'a bāsh	pär'a pët	ëm'pha sizø
eäl'a müs	pär'a phrāšø	ëp'i eürø

## Lesson 96.

fīr, a kind of tree.	fōrt, a stronghold.
fūr, soft hair.	fōrtø, one's strong point.
fäint, weak; languid.	fōrth, forward.
feint, a pretense.	fōyrth, the next after
fäir, clear; handsome.	third.
fārø, food; cost of pas-	fräyø, quarrels.
sage.	phrāšø, part of a sentence.
fēet, plural of foot.	fōrø, toward the front.
fēät, an exploit.	fōyr, twice two.
fløø, a large piece of ice.	foul, impure.
flōw, a current.	fowl, a bird.
flour, ground wheat.	frëezø, to become ice.
flow'er, a blossom.	frjēzø, a kind of cloth.

## Lesson 97.

ěx'pe dītø  
 hěl'le bōrø  
 pěr'i ġēe  
 rěġ'i ċīdø  
 rěe'on dītø

fīf'tī eth  
 mīr'a elø  
 nīm'blø ness  
 rīġ'or øūs  
 rīš'i blø

pěd'i ment  
 pěl'i ean  
 pět'ū lant  
 rěe'om pěnsø  
 sphěr'ie al

sŷn'o nŷm  
 tŷr'an nīzø  
 wīč'h'er y  
 wīl'der ness  
 whīm'šī eal

eūr'ren ġy  
 fūl'sòmø ly  
 nūl'li ty  
 sūb'si dy  
 sūb'ter fūġø

eōn'ju ġātø  
 eōn'tro vērt  
 eōn'se erātø  
 eōr'o net  
 dōm'i nant

## Lesson 98.

ār'bi trātø  
 ār'ma ment  
 ār'mis tīçø  
 ār'eħi tēet  
 ärch'er y  
 bār'ba rīšm

děç'i mal  
 dēs'pot išm  
 ěm'pha sis  
 ěp'i tǎph  
 lēth'ar ġy  
 pěn'ta tǔēħ

hård'i hōød  
 här'le qŷin  
 eär'ni val  
 eär'bon atø  
 ġär'dēn er  
 ġär'ni tūrø

mět'a phor  
 ěd'it or  
 sěn'a tor  
 sēr'a phīm  
 spēç'i men  
 spēe'ū lātø

fōr'mu là  
 ġōr'mand īzø  
 ôr'der ly  
 ôr'di nal  
 ôr'di natø  
 ôr'phan aġø

erīt'i ċišm  
 çŷl'in der  
 mŷs'ter y  
 mŷs'ti fŷ  
 phŷš'ie al  
 tŷp'i fŷ



### Lesson 99.

Short and long Sounds of the Vowels.

būt'ler	eöm'mon	dış'mal	blēm'ish
bück'ler	dög'ma	dis'triet	elēm'ent
eüd'gel	döl'phin	mim'ie	chër'ry
jüd'g'ment	hös'tilē	mīs'sivē	erēd'it
snüff'ers	möd'ern	sÿn'od	ēm'bers
bönd'agē	eön'vent	elī'măx	āid'ançē
eöt'tagē	söph'ist	fī'brøŭs	bāil'iff
för'agē	sör'rel	hÿ'brid	bāsē'ment
hös'tagē	stöp'plē	hÿ'men	brāçē'let
prös'trätē	töd'dy	hÿ'phen	brāvē'ly

**Lesson 100.**

fûrs, skins with soft hair.	ġrōxn, a deep sigh.
fûrzé, a prickly shrub.	ġrōwn, increased.
ġāġé, to pledge.	ġall, bile.
ġāġé, to measure.	Ġaġl, old name of France.
ġāté, door; entrance.	ġild, to overlay with gold.
ġāit, manner of walking.	ġũild, a corporation.
ġilt, adorned with gold.	ġlōzé, to smooth over.
ġũilt, crime.	ġlōws, shines.
ġrēāt, large; vast.	ġŷest, a visitor.
ġrāté, a range of bars.	ġŷesséd, did guess.
ġrēasé, soft fat.	hālé, sound; healthy.
Ġrēeġé, a country.	hāil, frozen rain.

**Lesson 101.**

a lērt'	ex pērt'	sub vērt'	re moꝝé'
as sērt'	in ērt'	su pērb'	-a do'
a vēr'	in fēr'	ab sūrd'	a lōof'
a vērt'	in sērt'	re eûr'	bal lōon'
eon çērn'	in vērt'	de mûr'	buf fōon'
per vērt'	pre fēr'	dis tûrb'	hal lōo'
a vāil'	re elāim'	dis plāy'	be faill'
a wāit'	ab stāin'	en tāil'	re eall'
de eāy'	ae quāint'	ob tāin'	en thrall'
de elāim'	af frāy'	eon tāin'	re şôrt'
de frāy'	as suāġé'	per suādé'	as sôrt'
pre vāil'	block āde'	a brōad'	be sōught'

## Lesson 102.

ăl'phà	päd'löck	äd'dlê	hòn'ey
än'isê	pläç'id	bär'rack	eòm'fört
bräck'et	Säb'bath	män'datê	mòth'er
däm'ask	sä'fron	män'ly	òth'er
mäd'der	stäg'nant	stäg'nätê	smòth'er
elöş'et	eön'tritê	chër'ish	vës'tal
eöm'ment	öe'tavê	dën'tist	lëg'atê
eön'eöürsê	völ'ümê	frësh'et	mëm'bränê
eön'text	bön'firê	rël'ish	mës'sagê
eön'vex	eön'qürer	rëm'nant	rës'eüê

## Lesson 103.

flout	a frësh'	fîr'kin	ä'er ätê
mëant	eon tëmpt'	sërv'ilê	lä'i ty
wrën	eon tëmpt'	skîr'mish	dë'vi öüs
quïck	eom mänd'	stër'ling	rë'al izê
sölvê	eom mënçê'	sûr'fëit	rë'qui em
wröng	eom mënd'	ûr'gënt	eö'gëncy
quïncê	eom päet'	fûr'löüg'h	nö'ti fy
shrimp	eom pläint'	jäs'minë	pö'tency
eayşê	es trây'	läck'ey	ö'ri ölê
gäyşê	ap pröäch'	läçh'et	ö'ri ent
quoin	eor röde'	mät'in	jö'vi al
squaw	eur täil'	seät'ter	vö'ta ry
eröss	re pütê'	säv'agê	zö'di äe



**Lesson 104.**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

I accept all your presents except the last. His joy was in excess, at the news of his access to fortune. Though your terms exceed my expectations, I must accede to them. The best cosmetic is air and exercise. He pretended to exorcise evil spirits. Both assent to go up the ascent. He was indicted for inditing a false letter. Champagne is made in France. The soldiers crossed the champaign. The law will levy a tax to build a levee. The levee was held at the mayor's residence. The senior brother was addressed as seignior.

**Lesson 105.**

çēr'ti fÿ	fôr'ti fÿ	eöğ'ni zancø
fēr'ti lizø	fôr'ti tūdø	eön'ju gal
hērb'al ist	fôrt'ū natø	glöb'ū lar
sērv'i tūdø	ôr'di nancø	ör'i ğin
tēr'mi nātø	ôr'ġan iŝm	höm'i ly
fēr'ven çy	är'bi ter	äfflu ent
mēr'eu ry	är'ter y	bäl'us ter
nûrs'er y	här'mo ny	bär'ri er
pēr'fi dy	lär'çe ny	bär'ris ter
pēr'ju ry	här'mo nize	eär'ri on

## Lesson 106.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

elër'ie al	fēs'ti val	lī'bra ry
ěl'e ğy	ěth'ie al	likø'li hōöd
ēm'i ğrant	hěr'ald ry	mī'ero eöşm
ēm'per or	hěr'e tie	mī'ero seöpø
ěp'i ğrām	hěr'o işm	nī'tro ğen
pā'pa çy	dī'a leet	pěd'ant ry
flā'ğran çy	dī'a ğrām	pěd'es tal
frā'ğran çy	dī'a ry	měd'i çinø
rā'di ançø	fin'er y	lěx'i eon
slā'ver y	ī'vo ry	sěd'ū løūs
māin'te nançø	plī'a blø	quěr'ū løūs

## Lesson 107.

Monosyllables representing different Sounds.

strāy	slēet	strikeø	trōpeø	eûrsø
āehø	flēeçø	tritø	ğrōpeø	hēarsø
bāthø	stēer	spliçø	brōkeø	pûrgø
lāthø	spēech	stripø	strōkeø	seøûrgø
plāint	sphērø	tithø	elōæk	vērgø
brāin	fīef	yīeld	erōck	squēæl
slāvø	fīeld	fīerçø	blōck	lēāġuø
quākø	thīef	pīerçø	flōck	plēad
stāvø	fīend	tīerçø	shōck	squēæk
plāġuø	shriek	nīeçø	mōck	hēath

**Lesson 108.**

SYNTHETIC EXERCISES.

Make Sentences containing the following Words.

bough, a branch of a tree.	griēvēs, laments. [legs.
bow, to bend.	grēāvēs, armor for the
brutē, a beast.	hew (hū), to cut; to chop.
brūt, to noise abroad.	hūē, a color; dye.
çitē, to summon.	Hūgh, a man's name.
sītē, a situation.	kīll, to deprive of life.
sīght, the sense of seeing.	kīlī, a large oven.
elīmþ, to ascend.	lēaf, of a tree or book.
elīmē, climate; region.	līēf, willingly; gladly.
eōrē, the inner part.	māzē, an intricate place.
eōrþs, a body of soldiers.	māīzē, Indian corn.
erēek, a narrow inlet.	mēān, low; middle point.
erēak, a grating noise.	mīēn, air; manner.

**Lesson 109.**

Miscellaneous Sounds.

bul'let	eōöp'er	nôr'mal	pre çisē'
bull'y	wōōl'en	ôr'phan	pre şidē'
bullock	eōōl'ly	tôr'por	pro serībē'
bul'rush	seoun'drel	quar'ter	eom mōdē'
bush'el	bał'sam	ae elāīm'	en grōss'
bul'ion	squād'ron	o pāquē'	eon sūmē'
erup'per	war'rānt	sea lēnē'	pre şūmē'
euck'ōō	quād'rānt	se çēdē'	be dew'

## Lesson 110.

falsø	naught	pitch	batch	edge
quart	sought	fitch	match	hedgø
sward	bought	stitch	hatch	ledgø
swarm	bricht	fitch	latch	wedgø
thwart	plight	hitch	patch	fledgø
bilgø	budgø	fossø	breadth	twingø
bridgø	judgø	thong	breast	print
ridgø	drudgø	notch	cleanse	fling
hingø	grudgø	blotch	friend	string
eringø	plungø	prompt	knell	swift

## Lesson 111.

hall, a large room.	hōop, a ring; a band.
haul, to drag by force.	whōop, to make a noise.
hay, dried grass.	hied, made haste.
hey! an exclamation.	hidø, to conceal.
hare, an animal.	hoard, to lay up.
hair, of the head.	hordø, a tribe.
heal, to cure.	hoes, plural of hoe.
heel, hinder part of the foot.	hosø, stockings.
hire, wages.	jam, a conserve of fruit.
high'er, more high.	jamþ, the side-piece of a door or fire-place.
hoe, a farming tool.	knēad, to work dough.
ho! an exclamation.	nēed, want.

## Lesson 112.

fāith	thēmø	længth	sør'rōw	søl'emø
serāpø	chīmø	läynch	dūr'ing	hīrø'ling
strāngø	whīlst	môrgyø	gīb'bet	trēs'pass
grēet	smärt	plēdgø	böd'kin	shīl'ling
pērch	bādgø	gōyrd	gōš'ling	māt'tock
chāmp	dōdgø	schīst	lōb'by	rām'pärt
drēnch	brayl	floungø	tān'sy	trān'quīl
squēezø	dwarf	serēech	lōck'et	eūn'ning
grīst	yayl	spāsm	vān'dal	hēr'ring
shrīnk	grānt	stārvø	ēx'trā	drūg'gīst
eōpsø	spūnk	seālp	eūt'lass	spōn'sor

## Lesson 113.

knīght, a title of honor.	lēe, the sheltered side.
nīght, time of darkness.	lēā, a meadow; field.
knāvē, a wicked person.	līø, to deceive. [ashes.
nāvø, hub of a wheel.	lījø, water passed through
lōan, any thing lent.	līnk, parts of a chain.
lōngø, solitary. [ance.	lījnx, an animal.
knāp, a small protuber-	lōeħ, a lake.
nāp, a short sleep.	lōygh (lōk), a lake.
lāe, a kind of gum.	lōck, to fasten a door.
lāck, to want; need.	lāx, loose; vague.
lāid, placed.	lācks, wants; needs.
lādø, to load.	lāes, plural of lac.

## Lesson 114.

Words containing I consonant, sounded like Y consonant; as *alien*, pronounced āl'yen.

āl'ien	ön'ion	bat täl'ion
sāv'ior	bil'iøūs	pe eul'iar
pän'nier	brill'iant	re bēll'ion
ün'ion	fil'ial	dis ün'ion
sēn'ior	mīll'ion	o pīn'ion
jūn'ior	pīll'ion	do mīn'ion
gāl'iard	pīn'ion	eom mūn'ion
spän'iel	trill'ion	mūt'ū al
vāl'iant	eöll'ier	punē til'io
bill'iardş	pön'iard	punē til'iøūs
bīll'ion	rūf'ian	ver mīl'ion
Īn'dian	Chri's'tian	ayx il'ia rŷ

## Lesson 115.

The following words, according to the analogy of the English language, should be spelled with the termination *er*, with the exception of the last word of each line.

çen'ter	mī'ter	spēe'ter	sēp'ul eħer
fī'ber	nī'ter	ō'eħer	thē'a ter
lūs'ter	sōm'ber	maŷ'ger	ma neū'ver
mēā'ger	sā'ber	ūm'ber	eāl'i ber
mē'ter	sœp'ter	ōm'ber	ae eoŷ'ter
ā'erę	nā'erę	lū'erę	mās'sa erę

## Lesson 116.

In the following words, *ng* is pronounced as if the *g* were doubled; as *anger*, pronounced äng'ger.

än'ger	läñ'guõr	jñ'glø	yøñ'ger
än'glø	läñ'guid	mñ'glø	eõñ'ger
än'gry	män'glø	sñ'glø	bñ'gler
än'guish	män'go	tñ'glø	hñ'ger
elän'gor	sän'guinë	dñ'glø	hñ'gry
dän'glø	spän'glød	lõñ'ger	wrän'gler
fän'glød	spän'glø	lõñ'gest	fñ'ger
jän'glø	tän'glø	strõñ'ger	läñ'guish
bän'glø	wrän'glø	bñ'glø	ñ'guent



## Lesson 117.

In the following, S has the sound of *sh*; as *sure*, (pro. *shure*).

sūrē'ly	çĕn'surē	fīs'sūrē	īs'su ançē
sūrē'ness	prĕss'ūrē	tōn'sūrē	as sūr'ançē
sūrē'ty	īs'suē	as sūrē'	in sūr'ançē
suġ'ar	tīs'suē	in sūrē'	in sūr'er

The following words are spelled, according to analogy, with the termination *se*.

eon dĕnsē'	dis pĕnsē'	im mĕnsē'	pre tĕnsē'
de fĕnsē'	ex pĕnsē'	of fĕnsē'	sus pĕnsē'
re çĕnsē'	in çĕnsē'	pre pĕnsē'	lī'çensē'

## Lesson 118.

*lānē*, a narrow passage.

*lāĭn*, past participle of  
*lie*.

*lāpsē*, to fall.

*lāps*, plural of *lap*.

*lēak*, to run out.

*lēek*, a kind of onion.

*lō!* behold!

*lōw*, not high.

*lōrē*, learning.

*lōw'er*, more low.

*māĭd*, a maiden.

*mādē*, finished.

*māĭn*, chief. [*a horse*.

*mānē*, hair on the neck of

*māĭl*, armor.

*mālē*, masculine.

*mārĕ*, a sign. [*prisal*.

*mārĕ*, letters of re-

*mēād*, a drink.

*mēed*, reward.

*mēet*, fit; proper.

*mētē*, to measure.

*mēāt*, food in general.

*mīġht*, strength; power.

*mītē*, a small insect.



## Lesson 119.

mōdē, way; manner.	nāy, no.
mōwēd, cut down.	neigh, to cry as a horse.
mūlē, an animal.	nīt, egg of an insect.
mewl (mūl), to squall.	knīt, to unite.
mīst, fine rain.	gnēiss, a kind of mineral.
mīssēd, did miss.	nīcē, delicate; fine.
mōrē, a greater quantity.	ōwē, to be bound.
mōw'er, one who mows.	ōh! alas!
mūšē, to meditate.	ōdē, a poem.
mewș (mūz), an inclosure.	ōwēd, indebted.
nōnē, not one.	one (wūn), a single thing.
nūn, a religious woman.	wōn, gained.

## Lesson 120.

a māl'gām ātē	chēēsē	e măn'çi pātē
as sās'sin ātē	dīrt	e rād'i eātē
ea păç'i tātē	blēak	e vāe'ū ātē
eo āg'ū lātē	gōad	a bān'don ment
eon eāt'e nātē	slouch	in fāt'ū ātē
eon fāb'ū lātē	gōnē	in vāl'i dātē
eon grāt'ū lātē	searf	be āt'i fȳ
eon tām'i nātē	nērvē	pro erās'ti nātē
de eap'i tātē	rāid	re tāl'i ātē
e jāe'ū lātē	grāzē	e vāp'o rātē
e lāb'o rātē	stālē	pre vār'i eātē

## Lesson 121.

çîr'eus	ea păç'i ty	ăn'a grăm
eûr'few	eom pâr'i son	ăm'bî ent
eûr'tain	eom pâr'a tivø	ăl'li gâtø
fêr'tilø	eom păt'i blø	eăl'a mînø
fêr'vid	eon eäv'i ty	hăl'çÿ on
fûr'naçø	de elăr'a tivø	Jëş'û it
fûr'long	dî äg'o nal	pëd'i grëe
mêr'măjd	dî âm'e ter	rëg'is ter
nêrv'øÿs	doğ măt'ie al	rëv'el ry
pûr'chasø	em bäs'sa dor	skëp'tie al
sûr'façø	de präv'i ty	vër'i ly

## Lesson 122.

In words like the following, *sier*, *zier*, *sure*, *zure*, *su*, *sion*, and *sia* are pronounced zhûr, zhÿr, zhû, zhÿn, and zhâ.

bră'şier	em bră'şurø	eăş'û al ly
glă'zier	e răs'ÿrø	eăş'û ist ry
gră'zier	e vă'şion	trăş'ÿr er şîp
răs'ÿrø	in vă'şion	ÿş'û al ly
sëjz'ÿrø	per suă'şion	plăş'ÿr a blø
hō'şier	ad hē'şion	măş'ÿr a blø
ō'şier	eo hē'şion	oe eă'şion al
fû'şion	am brō'şia	pro viş'ion al
ăz'urø	dis elōş'ÿrø	u şÿ'rî øÿs
măş'ÿrø	ex plō'şion	dîs eom pōş'urø
plăş'ÿrø	eol lû'şion	în de çîş'ion

**Lesson 123.**

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

brīd'al, <i>belonging to a</i> <i>bride.</i>	mēt'al, <i>a substance.</i>
brī'dlǝ, <i>a check; a curb.</i>	mēt'tlǝ, <i>spirit.</i>
lēs'sōn, <i>a task for reci-</i> <i>tation.</i>	vīçǝ, <i>defect; fault.</i>
lēs'sǝn, <i>to make less.</i>	vīsǝ, <i>an instrument.</i>
	wā'ł, <i>to lament.</i>
	wālǝ, <i>to mark with stripes.</i>

Filled with choler, he seized the youth by the collar. The priest filled the censer. He is a censor of the press. The ship took divers persons as divers for pearls. The plaintiff assumed a plaintive air. To lessen the number of exercises, will make an easier lesson.

**Lesson 124.**

seriv'ner	friv'o lǝŭs	fru gāl'i ty
slūg'gard	im'agǝ ry	gram māt'ie al
stüb'born	in'di gō	hī lār'i ty
süb'urbŝ	in'sti gātǝ	hu mǎn'i ty
sŷmp'tom	liq'uī dātǝ	in hǎb'it ant
mǝd'lǝy	pil'grim agǝ	ī rǎs'çi blǝ
pǝŝ'ant	fīsh'er y	le gāl'i ty
phǝŝ'ant	hīck'o ry	lo eǎl'i ty
pǝn'sivǝ	in'ter est	lo quǎç'i ty
prǝs'ençǝ	mīt'ti mŭs	men dǎç'i ty
rǝǎd'y	mīn'strel sy	ra pǎç'i ty

## Lesson 125.

NOTE.—These words are not exactly alike in sound, and should be carefully distinguished.

as sĭst'ançĕ, <i>help; relief.</i>	răb'bit, <i>an animal.</i>
as sĭst'ants, <i>helpers.</i>	răb'bet, <i>a term in car-</i>
de vĭş'er, <i>an inventor.</i>	<i>penry.</i>
dĭ vĭ'sor, <i>a term in Arith-</i>	lĭn'e a ment, <i>a feature.</i>
<i>metic.</i>	lĭn'i ment, <i>an ointment.</i>
dĕf'er ençĕ, <i>respect.</i>	prĭn'çi pal, <i>chief.</i>
dĭf'fer ençĕ, <i>variation.</i>	prĭn'çi plĕ, <i>rule of action.</i>
in ġĕn'ŭ øŭs, <i>open; free.</i>	lĭ'ar, <i>one who tells lies.</i>
in ġĕn'iøŭs, <i>having skill.</i>	lŷrĕ, <i>a kind of harp.</i>

## Lesson 126.

## DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

His assistants gave him great assistance. He was the deviser of the machine. Which is the larger, the divisor or the quotient? This difference being settled, he will pay due deference to your opinion. The ingenious mechanic was also an ingenuous man. Not a lineament could be recognized by his friends. Apply to the wound a healing liniment. The principal in the agreement was devoid of moral principle. Though a great liar, he could play upon the lyre. The rabbit was tame. The carpenter will rabbet the boards.

## Lesson 127.

In words like the following, U should receive its proper consonant sound; as *nature*, pronounced nāt'yur.

nāt'ūrø	sīg'na tūrø	äg'ri eült ūrø
erēæt'ūrø	sēp'ul tūrø	lēg'is lā tūrø
fēæt'ūrø	fūr'ni tūrø	är'eħi tēet ūrø
fūt'ūrø	fōr'fēit ūrø	tēm'per a tūrø
eäpt'ūrø	līg'a tūrø	līt'er a tūrø
räpt'ūrø	äp'er tūrø	flō'ri eült ūrø
tēxt'ūrø	quād'ra tūrø	jū'di ea tūrø
pīet'ūrø	ad vēnt'ūrø	hōr'ti eült ūrø
seript'ūrø	eon jēet'ūrø	mān ū fäet'ūrø

## Lesson 128.

pāyl, a wooden vessel.	Payl, a man's name.
pālø, not bright.	pall, a covering.
péâr, a fruit.	pīqyø, to give offense.
pârø, to cut thin.	pēāk, the top.
pâir, a couple.	pēer, a nobleman.
rāzø, to pull down.	pīer, a wharf.
rāiøø, to lift up.	quartz, a kind of rock.
rāyø, beams of light.	quarts, measures.
pāin, uneasiness.	plāin, smooth.
pānø, a square of glass.	plānø, a surface; tool.
pēel, rind; skin.	quīrø, twenty-four sheets
pēæl, a sound of bells.	of paper.
pōrt, a harbor.	choir (kwīr), a band of
Pōrtø, a Turkish court.	singers.

## Lesson 129.

X with the sound of *gz*; as *exact*, pronounced eġz äet'.

e <sub>x</sub> äet'	e <sub>x</sub> äet'ly	e <sub>x</sub> äġ'ġer ätø
e <sub>x</sub> ist'	e <sub>x</sub> äm'ingø	e <sub>x</sub> än'i mätø
e <sub>x</sub> ült'	e <sub>x</sub> em'plar	e <sub>x</sub> äs'per ätø
e <sub>x</sub> häłø'	e <sub>x</sub> er'tion	e <sub>x</sub> ee'ü trix
e <sub>x</sub> haıst'	e <sub>x</sub> hib'it	e <sub>x</sub> hil'a rätø
e <sub>x</sub> ert'	e <sub>x</sub> ist'ençø	e <sub>x</sub> on'er ätø
e <sub>x</sub> hört'	e <sub>x</sub> ist'ent	e <sub>x</sub> em'pli fy
e <sub>x</sub> üde'	e <sub>x</sub> öt'ie	e <sub>x</sub> ör'bi tant
e <sub>x</sub> ergusø'	e <sub>x</sub> haıst'ivø	u <sub>x</sub> ö'ri øüs

## Lesson 130.

*Ti* has often the sound of *sh*: followed by *on*, it is pronounced shün.

nä'tion	çes sä'tion	dē vī ä'tion
pä'tient	eol lä'tion	děj re dā'tion
fäe'tiøüs	ere ä'tion	dēs per ä'tion
fräe'tiøüs	die tä'tion	lib er ä'tion
stā'tion	do nä'tion	mē dī ä'tion
lō'tion	du rā'tion	möd er ä'tion
mō'tion	e quā'tion	nū mer ä'tion
nō'tion	tes tä'tion	öp er ä'tion
pō'tion	for mā'tion	töl er ä'tion
pör'tion	frus trā'tion	tröp i dā'tion
quō'tient	ġra dā'tion	väl ü ä'tion

**Lesson 131.**

Other examples in which final *tion* is pronounced *shŭn*.

mĕn'tion	ab străe'tion	ĕd ū eā'tion
sĕe'tion	at trăe'tion	ĕm ū lā'tion
frăe'tion	de trăe'tion	ĕx ėla mā'tion
dĭe'tion	dis trăe'tion	ĕx pee tā'tion
fĭe'tion	ex.trăe'tion	ĕx pŏr tā'tion
frie'tion	in frăe'tion	fĕr men tā'tion
jŭnĕ'tion	pro trăe'tion	ġĕn er ā'tion
ăe'tion	re frăe'tion	ġrāv i tā'tion
eăp'tion	re trăe'tion	hăb i tā'tion
ŏp'tion	eon trăe'tion	ĭl lus trā'tion
făe'tion	sub trăe'tion	ĭm pŏr tā'tion

**Lesson 132.**

Examples in which *sci*, *ti*, and *ci* have the sound of *sh*.

ăŭe'tion	ăŭ dā'ciøŭs	ăb er rā'tion
eăŭ'tion	ea pā'ciøŭs	ăd mi rā'tion
eăŭ'tiøŭs	ve rā'ciøŭs	ăd o rā'tion
ġlā'cial	fal lā'ciøŭs	ăd ū lā'tion
ġrā'ciøŭs	fu ġā'ciøŭs	ăġ ġra vā'tion
spā'ciøŭs	lo quā'ciøŭs	ăp pli ėā'tion
Ġrĕ'cian	ra pā'ciøŭs	ăp pro bā'tion
spĕ'ciøŭs	sa ġā'ciøŭs	prĕp a rā'tion
păr'tial	te nā'ciøŭs	prĕş er vā'tion
eŏn'sciencę	vĭ vā'ciøŭs	prŏe la mā'tion
spĕ'cie	vo rā'ciøŭs	prŏf a nā'tion

**Lesson 133.**

*Ci, ce, and si with the sound of sh.*

spē'ciēs	ju dī'cial	æ çēs'sion
ō'cean	lo ġī'cian	eom prēs'sion
sō'cial	ma ġī'cian	de elēn'sion
spě'cial	mu ŝī'cian	ex prēs'sion
erū'cial	tæ tī'cian	im prēs'sion
prě'ciøūs	op tī'cian	op prēs'sion
pās'sion	pa trī'cian	pre tēn'sion
mān'sion	phỹ ŝī'cian	sue çēs'sion
pēn'sion	pro vīn'cial	trans ġrēs'sion
tēn'sion	fī nān'cial	ad mīs'sion
tōr'sion	om nīs'cient	eon eūs'sion

**Lesson 134**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

They propose to alter the place of the altar. He cast his ballot for mayor. The ballet dancer and the ballad singer arrived. The wine seller lived in a cellar. He said that the cymbal was a symbol of music. They sent an arrant rogue on the errand. His manner of conducting the manor did not suit the lord. The prophet of Mammon foretold great profit. The relics of the kingdom were saved by the relict of the king. The stature of the statue of Liberty is fixed by statute.



## Lesson 135.

räck, an engine of torture.	ŵrīte, to make letters.
ŵräck, a sea-plant.	ŵrīght, a workman.
rāp, to strike.	rōē, eggs of a fish.
ŵrāp, to roll together.	rōŵ, to impel with oars.
rēck, to heed; to care.	rōsē, a flower.
ŵrēck, destruction.	rōŵs, does row.
rīcē, a kind of grain.	rōēs, plural of roe.
rīsē, increase; ascent.	sēēs, beholds. [water.
rīte, a ceremony.	sēās, large bodies of
rīght, not wrong.	sēize, to lay hold of.

## Lesson 136.

## OF AFFIXES.

Many words are formed by adding something to the end of another word. The added part is called an affix; as *ly*, added to *man*, forms *manly*. In this, and the following seventeen lessons, the more common affixes are indicated.

Plurals formed by adding *s* to the Singular.

rōofs	sō'lōs	tŷ'rōs	al bī'nōs
hōofs	hā'lōs	jūn'tōs	me mēn'tōs
seārfs	lās'sōs	eān'tōs	oe tā'vōs
trūths	zē'rōs	quar'tōs	sī rōe'eōs

Plurals formed by adding *es* to the Singular.

ēeh'ōēs	to mā'tōēs	po tā'tōēs
eār'gōēs	mu lāt'tōēs	bra vā'dōēs
mōt'tōēs	vol eā'nōēs	pōr'ti eōēs
grōt'tōēs	mōs quī'tōēs	vī rā'gōēs

## Lesson 137.

Words in which *f* and *fe* are changed into *ves* in the Plural: as, *leaf, leaves; wife, wives.*

bēevøſ	līvøſ	thiēvøſ	eālvøſ	our sēlvøſ'
shēāvøſ	wīvøſ	wølvøſ	hālvøſ	them sēlvøſ'
lēāvøſ	knīvøſ	lōāvøſ	shēlvøſ	yoſſr sēlvøſ'

Words in which Y final is changed into *ies* in the Plural.

skīøſ	lā'diøſ	tō'riøſ	grō'çer iøſ
spīøſ	dū'tiøſ	eān'diøſ	fōr'çer iøſ
erīøſ	bēāſū'tiøſ	trō'phieøſ	gāl'ler iøſ

## Lesson 138.

Words ending in Y which form the Plural by adding *s*.

toyøſ	chīm'nøysøſ	āl'løysøſ	at tōr'nøysøſ
drāyøſ	vāl'løysøſ	pul'løysøſ	Sāt'ur dāyøſ
buoÿøſ	mōn'øysøſ	tūr'køysøſ	hōl'i dāyøſ
whÿøſ	jōſſr'nøysøſ	mōn'køysøſ	eōr du royøſ'

Words in which the Plurals are formed irregularly. As the Plural only is given, the teacher might require the pupil to ascertain the Singular, and to spell it.

mīçø	erī'sēs	tēr'mi nī	{ kīnø
{ stāvøſ	chil'dren	nēb'ū læ	{ eowøſ
{ stāffs	{ brōth'ers	a lūm'nī	{ diøſ
{ pēāſø	{ brēth'ren	vēr'te bræ	{ diçø
{ pēāſ	strā'tā	syn øp'sēs	gēesø



### Lesson 139.

*Ing* signifies *continuing to*; as *talking*, continuing to talk. The following words, in taking their suffix, double the final letter. The last letter is doubled when the word ends with a *single* consonant preceded by a *single* vowel.

plān'ning	wīn'ning	stōp'ping	a bēt'ting
frēt'ting	blōt'ting	gūn'ning	re bēl'ling
bīd'ding	rōb'bing	shūt'ting	o mīt'ting

Other words ending with consonants, which do not double the final letter.

ǎet'ing	fāyl'ing	mēān'ing	ex pānd'ing
lānd'ing	rāin'ing	eōāx'ing	eon sēnt'ing
būild'ing	sāyl'ing	sūit'ing	vīs'it ing

## Lesson 140.

Words ending in *e* silent, generally drop the *e* in adding *ing*.

māk'ing	sējz'ing	ruł'ing	ex pīr'ing
nām'ing	fōrç'ing	līn'ing	re fūš'ing
plāgū'ing	hēdğ'ing	squēez'ing	in trīgū'ing
āek'ing	ȳrīt'ing	sehēm'ing	al lēg'ing

The final *e* is retained when it is necessary to prevent a change of pronunciation, or to maintain the identity of a word.

hōē'ing	shoē'ing	chāngē'a blē
tōē'ing	sīngē'ing	trāçē'a blē
tīngē'ing	dȳē'ing	pēāçē'a blē
fōē'man	blūē'ness	chārgē'a blē

## Lesson 141.

*Ed*, as a suffix, generally signifies *did*. In words like the following the *e* in *ed* is silent, and the words, though of two and three syllables, are pronounced in one and two.

blāzēd	wēdğēd	boilēd	be rēāvēd'
drāīnēd	sōlvēd	coilēd	be sīēgēd'
hājlēd	çallēd	soilēd	blas phēmēd'
lāmēd	hājlēd	bowēd	æ quīrēd'
pāvēd	majlēd	erownēd	eon trōllēd'
stōwēd	warmēd	plowēd	a būsēd'
sāvēd	warnēd	rouşēd	æ eūsēd'
fēārēd	warpēd	seourēd	com mūnēd'
flōwēd	provēd	sourēd	eon fūsēd'
glūēd	shōvēd	dōdğēd	de eoȳēd'
bēggēd	lovēd	fillēd	en joyēd'

**Lesson 142.**

In words like the following, *ed* is pronounced as *t*; and, although of two and three syllables, the words are pronounced in one and two.

ġrāçed	fīxed	es eāped'	at täcked'
serāped	mīxed	em brāçed'	eon fëssed'
eräcked	böxed	en ġrössed'	op prëssed'

In other words formed by the affix *ed*, the last letter is doubled in words of one syllable, or in words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel; as, *wed*, *wed'ded*. If the word ends in any other consonant than *d* or *t*, the *e* in *ed* becomes silent, and the two syllables become one; as, *hem*, *hemmed*, pronounced hëmd.

jüt'ted	shünned	eom pëlléd	o mīt'téd
frët'ted	täppéd	e quippéd'	im béd'ded
fīt'ted	rübbéd	de mûrréd'	eom mīt'ted

**Lesson 143.**

Words not included in the above rule, *do not double* the final consonant.

äet'ed	fäxléd	quar'reléd	ex pänd'ed
länd'ed	rājnéd	bār'reléd	mër'it ed
rëst'ed	eōaxéd	trāv'eléd	vīş'it ed

Y is sometimes changed into *i*; as *cry*, *cried*.

eriéd	driéd	mār'riéd	ġlō'riéd
triéd	friéd	tār'riéd	stō'riéd
shiéd	spiéd	eār'riéd	wōr'riéd

## Lesson 144.

*Ar, er, and or* signify *one who does, or that which does*; as, *baker*, one who bakes. If the word ends in *e, r* only is added. After a consonant *y* is generally changed into *i*. Another letter is sometimes united to the affix; as *law, law'yer*. The final consonants are doubled, as in Lesson 142.

bĕg'gar	bănk'er	bāk'er	ere ā'tor
dĭg'ger	plănt'er	pā'çer	eru sād'er
dĭp'per	băild'er	pāv'er	die tā'tor
elĭp'per	gĭv'er	strān'ger	en grāv'er
trōt'ter	lăy'yer	writ'er	sur vĭv'or
loş'er	săy'yer	bōast'er	be lĭev'er
wōō'er	rĕād'er	mōyrn'er	ad vĭş'er
vouch'er	rĭd'er	ōyŋn'er	as sĭgn'er
wrĕs'tler	dŷ'er	ruĭl'er	in vēi'gler

## Lesson 145.

Words formed by the Affixes *er* or *or*.

be gĭn'ner	lā'bor er	năv'i gā tor
in dôrs'er	rĕā'sŏn er	dĕd'i eā tor
de şĕrt'er	lĭ'bel er	eāl'eu lā tor
dis tŭrb'er	wăg'on er	spĕe'ū lā tor
u şŭrp'er	eōn'qŭer ōr	prōs'e eū tor
eon dŭet'or	fōr'ŏign er	eŭl'ti vā tor
tor mĕnt'or	eŭs'tom er	mŭl'ti plĭ er
en chānt'er	mŭr'der er	nŭ'mer ā tor
sup pōrt'er	gōv'ern ōr	gĕn'er ā tor
aġ grĕss'or	pĕn'siōn er	rā'di ā tor

**Lesson 146.**

In adjectives, *er* is generally added to form the comparative, and *est* to form the superlative; as, *rich*, *richer*, *richest*.

strīet'er	fīerc'est	wēalth'i er	wōr'thi est
brøad'er	slōw'est	grēed'i er	rēad'i est
brīght'er	gāunt'est	drēar'i er	haugh'ti est

*Ly* is an abbreviation of *like*; as *manly* for man-like, or like a man. *Ly* is still further shortened into *y*; as, *rock*, *rocky*.

brīght'ly	ēas'y	hēav'i ly	thōr'ough ly
gāy'ly	ēarth'y	hēart'i ly	mīght'i ly
nō'bly	spēed'y	rēad'i ly	hās'ti ly
wīnd'y	spōn'gy	tār'di ly	stēad'i ly

**Lesson 147.**

*Ness* is from the Saxon *nesse*, and means *state* or *quality*; as, *neatness*, state of being neat.

blēak'ness	smōoth'ness	eōmē'li ness
fīercē'ness	nūmþ'ness	drow'si ness
hōarse'ness	wrōng'ness	naught'i ness
eālm'ness	swēet'ness	wēar'i ness

The termination *ful* adds its own meaning to the word; as, *joyful*, full of joy. The final *l* is omitted in the derivatives.

chāngē'ful	mōurn'ful	skill'ful	fān'ci ful
frīght'ful	wōē'ful	wīll'ful	pīt'i ful
spītē'ful	wrāth'ful	aw'ful	dū'ti ful

## Lesson 148.

The termination *less* gives a *negative* meaning to the derivative; as *graceless*, without grace.

brāĭn'less	sĭght'less	frĭend'less	wōrth'less
çĕāse'less	sōul'less	hĕād'less	house'less
ġūile'less	fruit'less	ġūilt'less	noisē'less

The affix *age* signifies *the pay for, a state of being, or composed of*; as *cartage*, the pay for carting.

mār'riāġē	fēr'ri āġē	vāġ'a bōnd āġē
hĕrb'āġē	hĕr'mit āġē	dīs ad vān'tāġē
wharř'āġē	pāt'ron āġē	ēs'pĭ on āġē

## Lesson 149.

The suffix *al* signifies *relating to*; *an* signifies *pertaining to*; *ant* and *ent*, in many instances, signify the *agent* or *doer*.

tĭd'al	eōm'ie al	me dĭç'i nal
ûr'ban	pŭb'li ean	dĭ ōç'e san
elāĭm'ant	as sĭst'ant	ĭ tĭn'er ant
ā'ġent	prĕř'i dent	eōr re spōnd'ent

*Able* and *ible* signify *that may be, capable of being, fit or worthy to be, or capacity*.

ĕāt'a blē	blām'a blē	ām'i ea blē
sāl'a blē	lāŭgh'a blē	nāv'i ġa blē
lĕġ'i blē	fōr'çi blē	eom bŭs'ti blē
erĕd'i blē	āŭ'di blē	in dĕl'i blē



Lesson 150.

*Ist, ster, ce, and ess, generally signify the person who, or thing which. The last is an affix denoting the feminine gender.*

ayr'ist	phÿş'i çist	pï ä'nïst
tăp'ster	eħör'is ter	för'est er
grânt ēē'	môrtġa ġēē'	as siġn ēē'
ëm'press	shëp'herd ess	măr'çhïon ess

*Dom signifies the office of or state of being; hood, the state of being; ish, somewhat, like; and ism, the condition or doctrines of.*

kïng'dòm	eħris'tġen dòm	hëa'thġen dòm
child'hööd	măid'en hööd	livġli hööd
knăv'ish	yël'lôw' ish	ă'ġu ish
Bud'dħişm	Mëth'od işm	Môr'mon işm

Lesson 151.

*Eer or ier generally signifies one who has charge of; en means made of, or, with adjectives, to make; ic signifies pertaining to, belonging to, or like; and ise or ize, to make, to become, or to assimilate.*

eash iër'	fïn an çïēr'	ġön do lïēr'
elöth'ier	ën ġi nēer'	eăn non ēer'
bëech'ën	be höld'ën	em böld'ën
briġht'ën	en liġht'ën	en liv'ën
çiv'ie	çe phăl'ie	me tăl'lie
ũ'til izġ	eăt'e eħişġ	erit'i çġşġ
săt'ir izġ	çiv'il izġ	ös'tra çġzġ

## Lesson 152.

*Ion* and *ment* denote the state of being, or the act of; *fy*, to make or become; *ance* or *ence*, the act or state of; *ive*, having a tendency to, or the power or nature of; *ory*, the power or nature of, or belonging to; and *ous*, partaking of, or full of.

dis pēr'sion	dī vēr'sion	as pēr'sion
ex çəp'tion	e lēe'tion	eon dī'tion
a tōnē'ment	a ġrēe'ment	dēe're ment
dē'i fȳ	stū'pe fȳ	sāt'is fȳ
an noy'ancę	ae eōrd'ancę	eon eōrd'ancę
oe eūr'rencę	ab hōr'rencę	in dūl'gençę
a mū'sivę	eon elū'sivę	of fēn'sivę
eūr'so ry	är'mo ry	mān'da to ry
dān'ger øūs	lī'bel øūs	hār mō'ni øūs

## Lesson 153.

*Kin*, *ling*, *let*, and *ule* indicate smallness or diminution.

lām'kin	mān'i kīn	lā'dy kīn
dūck'ling	ūn'der ling	fōs'ter ling
lēāf'let	rīv'ū let	flāġ'ęo lēt
ġlōb'ūlē	mōl'e eūlē	ān i māl'eūlē

*Some* means like or same, full of, or very; *ward* denotes in the direction of; *ure* means state of; and *y*, full of, or composed of.

tīrę'somę	eūm'ber somę	vēnt'ūrę somę
ēāst'ward	hēāv'ęn ward	āft'er ward
vērd'ūrę	eūr'va tūrę	im pōst'ūrę
smōk'y	sīn'ew y	sīl'ver y

## Lesson 154.

rūff, <i>an article of dress.</i>	rōār, <i>to make a loud noise.</i>
rōūgh (rūf), <i>uneven.</i>	rōw'er, <i>one who rows.</i>
rēřch, <i>to vomit.</i> [son.	sā'ıl, <i>a sheet of canvas.</i>
wrēřch, <i>a miserable per-</i>	sālę, <i>the act of selling.</i>
rōdę, <i>did ride.</i>	sēen, <i>beheld.</i>
rōād, <i>a way; route.</i>	sęēnę, <i>a view.</i>
rōwęd, <i>did row.</i>	sēinę, <i>a net for fishing.</i>
rōom, <i>an apartment.</i>	slāy, <i>to kill.</i> [ners.
rħęum, <i>a serous fluid.</i>	slę'gh, <i>a vehicle on run-</i>
sōw, <i>to scatter seed.</i>	slęy, <i>a weaver's reed.</i>
sew (sō), <i>to use a needle.</i>	sēm, <i>to appear.</i>
sō, <i>thus; in like manner.</i>	sęām, <i>a line of junction.</i>

## Lesson 155.

rudę, <i>uncivil; rough.</i>	slōw, <i>not fast.</i>
rōod, <i>fourth of an acre.</i>	slōę, <i>a kind of fruit.</i>
sērf, <i>a slave; servant.</i>	sūn, <i>the source of light.</i>
sūrf, <i>a swell of the sea.</i>	sòn, <i>a male child.</i>
sęrgę, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	stēel, <i>refined iron.</i>
sūręę, <i>to rise; to swell.</i>	stęal, <i>to rob; to pilfer.</i>
shēer, <i>pure; clear.</i>	stīlę, <i>steps over a fence.</i>
shęar, <i>to cut or clip.</i>	stýlę, <i>manner of writing.</i>
sīdę, <i>a part; a margin.</i>	stârę, <i>to look fixedly.</i>
sīghęd, <i>did sigh.</i>	stâ'ır, <i>a step.</i> [taste.
slew (slū), <i>did slay.</i>	swēet, <i>pleasing to the</i>
slūę, <i>to slip aside.</i>	suitę (swēt), <i>retinue.</i>

## Lesson 156.

## OF PREFIXES.

When a syllable or word is placed before another word, it is called a prefix. The prefix *re* generally gives the idea of *repetition* or *return*; as, *recall*, to call back.

rē byild'	rē-ap pēār'	re ǎn'i mātē
rē tōūch'	rē-as çend'	re ġen'er ātē
rē sēāt'	rē-im bûrsē'	re sūs'çi tātē
re view'	re dōūb'lē	re vēr'ber ātē

The prefix *un* generally gives a *negative* meaning; as, *unapt*, not apt.

un pāid'	un friēnd'ly	un eōūrt'ly
un elēān'	un hēāth'y	un ēā'sy
un knōūn'	un stēād'y	un fruīt'ful
un nērvē'	un ērr'ing	un lēārn'ed

## Lesson 157.

*In*, also, has a negative meaning; it often becomes *im*, *il*, *ir*, or *ig*, for the sake of sound.

in ǎet'ivē	in sin çērē'	ir rēs'o lūtē
im prōp'er	im po litē'	ir re lig'ioūs
il lē'gal	il lū'sivē	ir re spēet'ivē
iġ nō'blē	iġ'no rant	ir'ri ta blē

im ma tē ri ǎl'i ty	im prāe ti ea bil'i ty
in dī viſ i bil'i ty	in de strūe ti bil'i ty
in eom pāt i bil'i ty	ir re ſiſt i bil'i ty
in eom prēſſ i bil'i ty	im pēn e tra bil'i ty

## Lesson 158.

*Dis* is a Latin particle, and has the force of a *negative* or *privative*; as, *disagree*, not to agree, *disarm*, to deprive of arms.

dis plē <del>ā</del> se'	dīs ap pēar'	dīs eon tīn'ūe
dis joint'	dīs be ljev'e'	dīs in hēr'it
dis löd <del>g</del> e'	dīs o blig'e'	dīs ôr'gan iz'e
dis chär <del>g</del> e'	dīs eöür'ag'e	dīs sīm'i lar
dis grā <del>ç</del> e'	dīs eöv'er	dīs erīm'i nāt'e

The prefix *after* conveys its own meaning.

äft'er p <del>i</del> çe	äft'er nōn	äft'er mōst
äft'er g <del>u</del> ärd	äft'er mäh	äft'er-thöugh <del>t</del>

## Lesson 159.

*Post* is a Latin word, meaning *after*.

pōst'seript	pōst-dī lū'vi an	pōst me rīd'i an
pōst'-dāt'e	pōst po şī'tion	pōst'hu mōūs ly

Other words are formed by prefixing the English word *post*, a letter-carrier.

pōst'al	pōst'man	pōst'märk
pōst'-çhäi <del>ş</del> e	pōst'-town	pōst'-öf fīç'e
pōst-hāst'e'	pōst'boy	pōst'mäs ter

*Bene* is a Latin prefix, signifying *well*.

bēn'e dīet	bēn e fäe'tion	be nēf'i çenç'e
bēn'e fīç'e	bēn e fī'cial	be nēv'o lenç'e

## Lesson 160.

*Fore* adds its own meaning to the word; as *foretaste*, to taste before; *pre* is from the Latin *præ*, before; *ante* (Latin), before. *Anti* (Greek), means *against* or *opposite*.

fōrē' sīg'ht	fōrē' tēll'er	fōrē' bōd'ing ly
fōrē' mōst	fōrē' knōw'l'edgē	fōrē' de tēr'minē
fōrē' knōw'	fōrē' eās tlē	pre mēd'i tātē
pre fīx'	pre eay'tion	pre ōe'eu pŷ
pre jūdgē'	pre çed'ing	pre-ēm'i nent
pre şervē'	pre dēs'tinē	ăn te pās'eħal
pre sāgē'	ăn'te pāst	ăn te mūn'dānē
pre tēxt'	ăn'te dātē	ăn te nŷp'tial
fōrē' wārn'	ăn'ti pōdē	ăn tī elī'max
fōrē' frōnt	ăn'ti dōtē	ăn tī fēb'rīlē

## Lesson 161.

The word *miss* signifies *to err*, *to go wrong*; in the compound the last *s* is omitted.

mis gŷidē'	mīs be lġē'	mis rēck'ŷn
mis spell'	mīs eon çēivē'	mis eōn'struē
mis chōōşē'	mīs dī rēet'	mis gōv'ern
mis chānce'	mīs re çitē'	mis gŷid'ançē

Words formed by the prefixes *up* and *under*.

up rāişē'	ŷn der lāy'	ŷn'der hānd
up hēavē'	ŷn der wŷritē'	ŷn'der grōw'th
ŷp'riħt	ŷn der sġgn'	ŷn'der brŷsh
ŷp'ward	ŷn der nēath'	ŷn'der şhōt

**Lesson 162.**

Words formed by the prefixes *out* and *over*.

out brāvø'	ō ver rēach'	ō' ver bōard
out grōw'	ō ver awø'	ō' ver alls
out pōyr'	ō ver flōw'	ō' ver niġht
out talk'	ō ver freiġht'	ō' ver siġht

*Counter*, from the Latin *contra*, against.

eoun'ter pānø	eoun'ter siġn	eoun ter movø'
eoun'ter feit	eoun'ter point	eoun ter weiġht'

*Extra* (Latin), *beyond*.

ĕx tra ju di'cial	ĕx tra phÿs'ie al
ĕx tra pro vīn'cial	ĕx tra trōp'ie al

**Lesson 163.**

*Semi* (Latin), and *hemi* (Greek), half; *super* (Latin), over or above; *trans* (Latin), beyond or through; and *inter* (Latin), among or between.

sēm'i brēvø	sēm'ī eō lon	sēm'ī quā ver
sēm'ī tōnø	sēm'ī ċīr elø	sēm ī tōn'ie
hēm'i sphērø	hēm'ī ċy elø	hēm i mōrph'ie
hēm'ī trōpø	hēm i hē'dral	hēm i sphēr'ie
sū per ādd'	sū per fī'cial	sū per in dūçø'
sū per seribø'	su pēr'flu øūs	sū per strüet'ūrø
tran sçend'ent	trāns at lān'tie	trān'si to ry
trans fīġ'ūrø	trans fūs'i blø	trans mīs'si blø
īn'ter eōyrsø	īn ter mīt'tent	īn ter rēġ'num
īn'ter lūdø	īn ter çēs'sor	īn ter sēe'tion

## Lesson 164.

*Ad* signifies *to*, and for euphony takes the forms of *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, and *as*; as *ad* and *verto*, *advert*, to turn to.

ad dūçé'	al lūrē'	as sāl'l'	ăġ'ġre ġātē
æ eount'	an nĕx'	ad vānçé'	ăġ'ġra vātē
æ eôrd'	ar rīvē'	ăd'vĕrb	ap pĕnd'agē
af fīx'	as çĕnd'	ăd'vĕrsē	ăr'ro ġançē

*Bi* (from Latin *bis*, twice) means *two*, *double*, or *in two*.

bī'fid	bī dĕn'tatē	bī nō'mi al
bī'fōrm	bī eôr'nōūs	bī ĕn'ni al
bī'natē	bī fūr'eatē	bī nōē'ū lar
bī'ped	bī līn'ġual	bī vālv'ū lar
bī sĕet'	bī pār'titē	bī sūl'phu ret

## Lesson 165.

*Con* (Latin *cum*, with) signifies *with* or *together*; it takes the forms of *com*, *col*, *co*, *cog*, and *cor*, for ease in pronunciation.

eon vērt'	eōn de sçĕnd'	eon vĕn'tion al
eom prĕss'	eom pān'ion	eōm pen sāt'ion
eol lĕet'	eōl'lo quy	eol lāt'er al
eo hĕrē'	eō-ex ĭst'	eō-ex tĕn'sivē
eōġ'nātē	eōġ'nī zant	eōġ nōs'çī blē
eor rĕet'	eōr re spōnd'	eōr o nāt'ion
eon eūr'	eon vūl'sion	eon sĕē'ū tīvē
eon dīġn'	eon vey'er	eōn se quĕn'tial
eon fōrm'	eon tū'şion	eon nāt'ū ral





### Lesson 166.

*De* signifies *down* or *from*; *epi* signifies *on*, *near*, *during*; and *ex* has the meaning *out of*. *Ex* also becomes *e*, *ec*, or *ef*.

de sčënd'	ex trăet'	ěp i dēm'ie
de trăet'	e vādě'	ěp'i lěp sy
de nōtě'	ef fūšě'	ěp i ġlōt'tis
de vōtě'	če'lōġuě'	ěp i děrm'is

*Dis*, *ob*, *per*, and *circum* mean respectively *apart*, *against*, *through*, and *around*. With English words, *dis* gives a *negative* meaning.

dis tēnd'	dis sěv'er	dis em bār'rass
ob trūđě'	ob liquě'ly	ob līt'er ātě
per plěx'	per fēet'ivě	per sīst'en ġy
ġir'ėxit	ġir eum vōlvě'	ġir eum jā'čent

## Lesson 167.

*Mal* signifies *evil, ill*; *mono* is from Greek *monos, single*; *pan* (Greek), signifies *all, every thing*; and *poly* (Greek *polus*), *many*.

mäl'eon tĕnt	ma lĭ'ciøŭs	ma lĕv'o lent
mön'o tönĕ	mön'o ġrām	mo nöp'o ly
pän'o ply	pän'the ĭst	pän o rä'mà
pöl'y ġön	pöl'y pŭs	pöl'y thĕ ĭsm

*Pro* is a Latin preposition signifying *for, before, and forth*; *uni* (Latin *unus, one*) signifies *one or producing one*; *syn* (sometimes *syl* and *sym*) signifies *together*; and *sub* (sometimes *suf*, *sup*, and *sug*) denotes *under, below*.

prō'noun	ū'ni ty	sŷn'the sĭs	sub serĭbĕ'
pro pĕl'	ū'ni fōrm	sŷl'la blĕ	sŷf'fĭx
pro dŭġĕ'	ū'ni eōrn	sŷm'pa thy	sup prĕss'
pro vĭdĕ'	ū'ni vālvĕ	sŷn tĕe'tie	suġ ġĕst'

## Lesson 168.

Compound Words promiscuously arranged.

ālĕ'-houſĕ	lĭmĕ'-kĭlŷ	hĕdġĕ'hōġ
hāĭl'stōnĕ	bōāt'man	pĕn'knĭfĕ
lāy'man	fōŷr'seōrĕ	ġrĭst'-mĭll
sāfĕ'ġŷārd	lōād'stōnĕ	mĭd'nĭġht
wāĭst'eōāt	ōāt'mĕāl	pĭtĕh'fōrk
bĕe'-hĭvĕ	pōlĕ'-stār	ŷhĭp'ŷrĕĕk
kĕy'-stōnĕ	snōŷ'-drōp	ŷrĭst'band
kñĕe'-pän	ŷpōrts'man	blōĕk'hĕād
brĭdĕ'ġrōōm	jew's'-hārp	erōss'-bōŷ
lĭġht'-houſĕ	lŭĕġ'wārġ	ōff'sprĭng

**Lesson 169.**

Compound Words.

Lisłe'-glòvø  
 nôrth-ēast'  
 joint'-stöck  
 wëll'-brëd  
 snüff'-böx  
 townſ'man  
 house'wifø  
 chär'-eōal  
 out weig'h'  
 hôrn'pipø  
 hëjr'löom

nig'ht'fall  
 böök'-eāsø  
 fööt'stööl  
 eörk'serew  
 waʧh'-wörd  
 brööm'stick  
 döomſ'däy  
 brown'-brëad  
 down'rig'ht  
 tōöth'æe'kø  
 âjr'bräkø

härts'hörn  
 eörn'-stałk  
 lööp'-hölø  
 bür'döck  
 whirł'pööl  
 föölſ'eap  
 wörk'shöp  
 for sööth'  
 down'east  
 nöön'däy  
 laſ'süit

**Lesson 170.**

Compound Words.

eän'dlø stick  
 händ'ker چیف  
 bød'-chām ber  
 ëv'er grēen  
 gën'tlø man  
 pëp'per mīnt  
 eämp'-mēet ing  
 mäs'ter pīeçø  
 päs'sō ver  
 fowl'ing-pīeçø  
 pow'der-hörn

pōst'al-eärd  
 eöp'y-böök  
 öff'ēn timøſ  
 tÿpø'-writ er  
 jøür'nøÿ man  
 hūm'ming-bird  
 müsk'-mël on  
 blöod'-vës sel  
 hön'øÿ-eömþ  
 stēm'-wind er  
 se'hööl'-mäs ter

büt'ter flÿ  
 wa'ter-fall  
 gäs'-mē ter  
 elër'gÿ man  
 brīe'-a-bräe  
 nā'vÿ-yärd  
 fööl'-härd y  
 al mig'ht'y  
 bÿ'ständ er  
 bäs's'-vī ol  
 tālø'-beâr er

## Lesson 171.

## SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

Ā'bel, <i>a man's name.</i>	de sčënd'ent, <i>falling.</i>
a'blé, <i>powerful.</i>	eôugh'er, <i>one who coughs.</i>
ăl'léy, <i>a narrow passage.</i>	eôffer, <i>a chest.</i> [sugar.
al lÿ', <i>one who assists.</i>	eăn'diéd, <i>covered with</i>
ăl lū'şion, <i>a reference.</i>	eăn'did, <i>honest; truthful.</i>
il lū'şion, <i>mockery.</i>	çěnt'ū ry, <i>100 years.</i>
de sčënd'ant, <i>offspring.</i>	sěn'try, <i>a guard.</i>

The able man's name was Abel. A narrow alley. France was an ally of England in the Crimean war. He made an allusion to the illusion that possessed him. His descendant was descendent from the same line. The cougher sat on the coffer. The candid youth ate the candied cakes. The sentry wore a costume of the last century.

## Lesson 172.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

āyč, <i>always.</i>	eon'jurč, <i>to enchant.</i>
äyč, <i>an affirmative vote.</i>	bōw', <i>a weapon.</i>
chōşč, <i>did choose.</i>	bow, <i>part of a ship.</i>
çhōşč, <i>a thing; a chattel.</i>	chăp, <i>a boy.</i>
bāss, <i>a term in music.</i>	chăp, <i>the jaw.</i>
băss, <i>a fish.</i>	ğout, <i>a disease.</i>
eon jūrč', <i>to implore.</i>	ğoył, <i>taste; relish.</i>

**Lesson 173.**

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

mäll, a public walk.	seald, a poet. [sews.
mäll, a mallet. [skin.	sew'er (sō'er), one who
sløugh (slŭf), a snake's	sew'er (sū'er), a drain.
slough, a miry place.	eøürt'e sy, civility.
wēär, a dam in a river.	eøürt'e'sy, a slight bow.
wēär, waste. [seconds.	slāv'er, a slave ship.
mīn'utø (mīn'it), sixty	slāv'er, spittle.
mī nūtø', very small.	ī'ron y (ī'urn ŷ), of iron.
hīnd'er, in the rear.	ī'ron y, ridicule.
hīn'der, to obstruct.	wørst'ed, a kind of yarn.
seald, a burn.	wørst'ed, defeated.

**Lesson 174.**

Words in which the letter A is often mispronounced. Some of the words in this and succeeding lessons have two pronunciations, but in all cases the preferable one is given.

hēärth	mam mä'	än'cient	frä'ter nize'
gräss	a slänt'	lä'vä	eöm man dänt'
slänt	pa pä'	säün'ter	tī ä'rä
gäpø	a läs'	pal'frøy	äl tēr'natø
gäynt	äl'mönd	räp'ine'	af flä'tus
fär	seäth'less	drä'mä	hī ä'tus
swäthø	päg'eänt	lä'mä	ba nä'nä
läncø	stäl'wart	dä'tä	sul tä'nä
eälm	äft'er	mä'gī	man dä'mus
läugh	pär'ent	pä'thos	oe tä'vo

## Lesson 175.

Words in which A is frequently mispronounced.

chäl'drön	ar eä'num	u rä'ni ūm
nā'tant	er rā'tum	a quā'ri ūm
həl'berd	ver bā'tim	äp pa rā'tus
täs'sel	väl'en tīnē	īg no rā'mus
sax'cy	eä'ri øūs	ir rä'tion al
māel'ström	trā'ehe à	lit er ä'ti
squā'lôr	bär bär'ie	lit er ä'tim
däi'ry	bär ri eädē	ül ti mātum
eä'ret	rā'di ūs	mär a nāth'ä
grā'tis	ehol'e rà	gym nā'si ūm
rā'dix	ea nā'ry	ex pā'ti ätē

## Lesson 176.

Sounds of A frequently mispronounced.

glā'moxr	säe'ra ment	glänçē	al'wāyç
räft'er	ä'pri eöt	zouävē	a mäss'
seal'löp	gär'ru løūs	drän	Är'ab
eräft'y	bra vā'do	stänch	bā'thos
gräss'y	de fäl'eätē	seärçē	eal'drön
em bäl'm'	ea eä'o	eänt	chäs'ten
a ghäst'	räl'ler y	eän't	fäç'ilē
waş'sail	an dän'te	sträp	fäir'y
bäl'm'y	həl'i but	yaçht	gäl'lä
al'der	nä'ivē te	seäth	quä'si
Äl'dinē	fi näl'e	eałk	lo eälē'

**Lesson 177.**

Sounds of A often mispronounced.

swath	pa <u>y</u> 'per	ḡra vā'men	ā mēn'
hā <u>l</u> vē	hā'rem	to mā'to	ḡuā'no
jeān	pa sha' <u>l</u>	sā'li ent	nā'ivē
eā <u>t</u> ch	fā <u>ç</u> 'et	pā'ri à <u>l</u>	hār'ass
bā <u>l</u> m	fā <u>l</u> 'chjōn	far rā'gō	sāt'irē
grō <u>at</u>	lā <u>l</u> gh'ter	tāp'es try	jāl'ap
trā <u>nc</u> ē	tār'iff	de eā'dençē	e elāt'
yeā	ba salt'	ā're à	prā <u>l</u> 'rjē
ārē	h <u>u</u> r rā'	va ḡā'ry	rā'tion
shā <u>ft</u>	bā tō <u>n</u> '	eū'po là	Sāl'ie
seā <u>r</u> ēd	quā <u>g</u> 'mīrē	eu rā'tor	tā'pis

**Lesson 178.**

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

ē <u>l</u> 'ther	ēq'ui ty	lē <u>g</u> 'end a ry
prē'cept	tēn'a blē	ab stē'mi øūs
wē <u>ap</u> 'ōn	ē'gō tī <u>sm</u>	a mē'na blē
prē <u>l</u> 'atē	tēr'ra pīn	a pē'ri ent
yē <u>l</u> 'lō <u>w</u>	al lē'gō	stē're o tūpē
vēn dū <u>ē</u> '	in hēr'ent	sāe ri lē'gī'øūs
for gēt'	lē'ni ent	be nē'f'i çent
stē <u>ad</u> 'y	yēs'ter dā <u>y</u>	a mēn'i ty
ēn'gīnē	ē'qua blē	e lē'gī ae
kēt'tlē	pē'o ny	hū men ē'al
trēb'lē	ē'qui poi <u>ç</u> ē	ēm py rē'an

## Lesson 179.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

lěant	pět'rel	çērø'ment	les sēe'
drěamt	sē'rjēs	lěi'surø	mē leø'
ēyrø	sēam'stress	ef fētø'	děaf'ən
rēār	stēel'yard	en fěøff'	roj e'
děaf	sěx'ton	kěel'sòn	e litø'
těat	fē'brilø	sěck'øl	kħe divø'
pěrt	fēe'und	bēs'tial	rēs'pitø
tetø	sěn'nà	fět'id	thêrø'fôrø
fěøff	těn'et	fē'tiçh	prě'açø
ěgg	těp'id	sē'nilø	tět'ter
yět	lě'ver	hē'lot	mět'rie

## Lesson 180.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

pěr'ukø	něp'o tışm	těr'ri blø
něth'er	as çět'ie	rěş'in øūs
pět'al	rěd'o lent	rěç'i pē
rěş'in	eō te rjē'	tět'a nūs
ra çēmø'	ēm ploy e'	rěflu ent
prē'lūdø	āt ta çhe'	hỹ ē'mal
mē'grim	prē'mi er	çēr'e brüm
věn'ūø	o bēi'sançø	vēhe ment
bre vět'	ğěn'er à	děfi çit
eār těl'	Ma dēj'ra	splěn'e tie
ě'pæet	hěr'o inø	i dē'à



**Lesson 181.**

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fi'nitē	mēr'ean tīlē	pa rī'è tal
prō'filē	pī āz'zà	rēc i ta tīvē'
dē brīs'	he ġī'rà	an nī'hi lātē
Ā'pril	de elī'vøŭs	eāl lī'o pe
fī nāncē'	O rī'on	he lī'æ al
ōx'idē	ī tāl'ie	zo dī'æ al
ār'ehīvēŝ	ho rī'zon	ī sōeh'ro nøŭs
vīŝ'or	sī'ne eūrē	mēn in ġī'tis
sīr'up	sō rī'tēs	ma nī'æ al
bas tīlē'	brōn ehī'tis	seār la tī'nà
rib'ald	trīp'ar tītē	ī so thērm'al

**Lesson 182.**

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

rīd	tī rādē'	pŷ rī'tēs
vīvē	ton tīnē'	fa rī'nà
rīnsē	brō'mīnē	mār'i tīmē
shīrē	lī'ehēn	pī ä'no
wīdth	ob līquē'	vīr'ū lent
sī'ren	vīŝ'eount	çŷn'o sūrē
tī'ny	vī'rīlē	īs'o lātē
lī'en	spīkē'nard	vōl'a tīlē
ān'ilē	trīb'ūnē	en frān'chīŝē
ēī'der	quī'nīnē	de çī'sīvē
trī'ō	dī lātē'	pū'er ilē

**Lesson 183.**

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fū'tilē	as pīr'ant	ăd ver tīs'er
är tistē'	in quīr'y	trī sŷl'la blē
fī nēssē'	sub sīd'ençē	ka lēi'do seōpē
stīr'rup	chăs'tišē ment	ad vēr'tišē ment
süb'tilē	dī grēs'sion	in ter nē'çinē
eħlō'rīnē	dī mēn'sion	lăr yn ġī'tis
Āl'pīnē	dī plō'mā	mī rāe'ū lōūs
çhī eānē'	sīm'o ny	in çī'so ry
euī sūnē'	erīn'o līnē	vī vīp'a rōūs
lī'lae	pār'a dīgm	īs o lā'tion
vīe'ar	e eħī'nūs	sī mul tā'ne øūs

**Lesson 184.**

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

hōłm	trō'phy	mōn'as ter y
yōlk	ōn'ly	prōe'ū rā tor
seōff	mōn'ġrel	mī erōs'eo py
nōnçē	be trōth'	drōm'e da ry
eōst	prōç'ess	zo ōl'o ġy
wōn't	dōç'ilē	al lõp'a thy
wōnt	prōv'ōst	ay tōm'a ton
shōnē	ġrōv'ēl	hŷ drōp'a thy
slōth	fōrē'hēād	La øe'o ōn
fōrġē	jōe'und	pho tōġ'ra phy
dōth	dōn'kēy	īn ter lõe'ū tor

**Lesson 185.**

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

frönt'ïēr	ăp ro pōs'	ab dō'men
plōv'er	vō'ea blē	dis eom'fit
a moȳr'	pōs tī'ion	eϕûrt'e ϕūs
hōv'er	pre eō'ciϕūs	pa rōt'id
sur toȳt'	ō'o litē	eon dō'lencē
slōth'ful	dōl'or ϕūs	eoġ nō'men
Soȳ çhōng'	ea lōr'ie	op pō'nent
eāϕoȳt'çhoȳte	frōnt'is piēçē	eo rō'nā
re vōlt'	prōb'i ty	eōl'pōrt çur
fōrt'nīġht	pōmē ġrān'atē	pō'ta blē
eom'pass	sōv'er eīġn	a rō'mā

**Lesson 186.**

Words in which U is sometimes mispronounced.

tullē	eōl'umȳ	in aȳ'ġu rātē
jōüst	sūt'ūrē	çe ru'le an
ġȳidē	pūp'pet	vī tū'per ātē
yoȳrș	su'mae	ae eū'mu lātē
ġhōȳl	fūl'sōmē	eō ad jū'tor
ġīāour	eōn'dȳit	pū'pil la ry
de būl'	eū'eum ber	īn'sti tūtē
dūē'at	tru'eu lent	ēū rē'kā
Ū'lan	eōn nōis sēur'	çæ sū'rā
sūp'plē	jū'ġu lar	eōn'sti tūtē
dū'ty	nū'mer ϕūs	tōūr'na ment

## Lesson 187.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

eön'struę	eöm'bat ant	pū'is sançę
träv'ersę	dīs'pu tant	in'ter ĩm
rämp'ant	gön'do lá	aj'top sy
ăth'lētę	plēth'o rà	tým'pa nũm
sÿr'ingę	mīs'chjev øūs	wișę'ā erę
ęx'tant	blăs'phe møūs	ôr'eșes tral
brīg'and	eön'ver sant	ĩm'po tent
eön'eörd	săn'he drĩm	eön'grũ ent
dīs'eörd	eön'tra ry	ĩm'be çilę
dō'nătę	prō'te an	phā'e tön
öb'long	dīs'çi plĩņę	rět'i nă

## Lesson 188.

röll, <i>to turn over and over.</i>	sōār, <i>to mount upward.</i>
rōlē, <i>a part performed.</i>	stākę, <i>a pointed stick.</i>
sīgn, <i>a token; a mark.</i>	stęāk, <i>a slice of flesh.</i>
sīņę, <i>a line in geometry.</i>	stęp, <i>a pace; a foot-print.</i>
sküll, <i>part of the head.</i>	stęppę, <i>a dreary plain.</i>
seüll, <i>to impel a boat.</i>	stōōp, <i>to bend forward.</i>
slēevę, <i>an arm cover.</i>	stoāj, <i>a basin; a pitcher.</i>
slęāvę, <i>untwisted silk.</i>	sũm, <i>the amount; whole.</i>
slīght, <i>to neglect; feeble.</i>	sòmę, <i>a part; a portion.</i>
slęīght, <i>dexterity.</i>	tālę, <i>that which is told.</i>
sōyl, <i>the immortal spirit.</i>	tāyl, <i>terminal appendage.</i>
sōlē, <i>bottom of the foot.</i>	târę, <i>allowance in weight.</i>
sōrę, <i>a hurt; painful.</i>	tęâr, <i>to rend; to lacerate.</i>

Lesson 189.

tăcks, <i>small nails.</i>	tōŕ, <i>part of the foot.</i>
tăx, <i>import; duty.</i>	tōŕ, <i>coarse part of flax.</i>
thrōnŕ, <i>seat of a king.</i>	trăet, <i>a region.</i>
thrōŕn, <i>cast.</i> [gether.	trăckŕd, <i>followed.</i>
tĕām, <i>horses hitched to-</i>	thĕŕ, <i>belonging to them.</i>
tĕem, <i>to bring forth.</i>	thĕrŕ, <i>in that place.</i>
tĕăr, <i>water from the eye.</i>	thrōŕ, <i>to cast; to hurl.</i>
tĕr, <i>a row or rank.</i>	thrōŕ, <i>agony.</i>
threw (thru), <i>did throw.</i>	tĭdŕ, <i>rising of the sea.</i>
througħ, <i>from end to end.</i>	tĭŕd, <i>bound; fastened.</i>
tĭmŕ, <i>duration.</i>	tōăd, <i>a harmless reptile.</i>
thĭmŕ, <i>a pungent herb.</i>	tōŕŕd, <i>drawn by a rope.</i>

Lesson 190.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

prōĝ'ress	ĕq'ui pagŕ	ĕx'qui ŕitŕ ly
ĭn'ĝrătŕ	phōs'phor ũs	ĕm'pa ra blŕ
pæ'an	lŭ'di erøũs	pĕr'emp to ry
ĕoŕ'pōn	vĭç'i naĝŕ	ôr'tho e py
dŭ'ress	ĭn'te ĝral	ĕx'em pla ry
ĝōod'măn	ĭn'te ĝer	lăm'en ta blŕ
ō'zōnŕ	ăn'çes tor	ĭn'ter ĕst ing
ă'eorn	ăn'tĭ pōdŕŕ	ĕon'tu me ly
prō'lōĝŕŕ	ăt'ro phy	sŭb'lu na ry
thĭr'tĕen	ĕm'plax ŕant	vă'ri o loid
săr'dinĝ	dĕt'o nătŕ	ĕ'ti o lătŕ



### Lesson 191.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

trust ēē'  
 mon sōōn'  
 pro līx'  
 băck slīdē'  
 whêrē āș'  
 gāīn sāy'  
 re çēss'  
 pla eārd'  
 a dēpt'  
 sue çēss'  
 ro mănçē'

he rāl'die  
 ple thōr'ie  
 re eū'sant  
 ple bē'ian  
 pre çēd'ençē  
 le thē'an  
 il lūs'trātē  
 im mōb'ilē  
 phī līp'pie  
 o dē'on  
 e lā'inē

ap pēl'la tīvē  
 a nēm'o ne  
 ār tī'ī çer  
 ār bīt'ra ment  
 eon sūm'matēly  
 ea mēl'o pard  
 eon nōt'a tīvē  
 in tēr'po lātē  
 te lēg'ra phy  
 pe rīph'ra sīs  
 re eōn'nāis sānçē

**Lesson 192.**

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

eos tūmĕ'	so nō'rþūs	re mĕd'i less
with draw'	lȳ ċĕ'um	pre ċĕd'en ċy
sue ċĭnet'	mu ŝĕ'um	hȳ pĕr'bo le
ex ċĕss'	e nĕr'vātĕ	py rām'i dal
de funet'	ae elī'mātĕ	te lĕph'o ny
ea nīnĕ'	in ūn'dātĕ	il lūs'tra tīvĕ
mo rālĕ'	eon dĕn'sātĕ	ex ĕĕ'ū tor
re lāy'	Lin næ'an	ex tĕm'po re
sī mōom'	ōb jūr'gātĕ	gla dī'o lūs
re eōyrsĕ'	ad ūm'brātĕ	in fĕr'a blĕ
ae ċĕss'	ĕho rĕ'us	ĕhal ċĕd'o ny

**Lesson 193.**

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

ex traōr'di na ry	in tĕr'po lā tor
in eōm'pā ra blĕ	eon sōl'a to ry
ir rĕfra gā blĕ	de lib'er a tīvĕ
ir rĕp'a ra blĕ	pro thōn'o ta ry
ir rĕv'o ea blĕ	dis erīm'i na tīvĕ
in dīs'so lu blĕ	com mĕm'o ra tīvĕ
in dīs'pu ta blĕ	ae ċĕl'er a tīvĕ
in ĕx'o ra blĕ	sa lū'ta to ry
ab sōl'ū to ry	pa rī'e ta ry
de mōn'stra tīvĕ ly	nun eū'pa to ry
oe tōg'e na ry	in ĕx'pli ea blĕ

## Lesson 194.

Words properly accented on the third Syllable.

rěv er jě'	ăm a tějūr'	děm o nī'ae al
ōb li gōr'	bóm ba zīnē'	hō me ōp'a thy
jāg ū ār'	tām bojur inē'	ăp o thē'o sis
īm pro vīšē'	rīe o çejeł'*	hěr e dīt'a ment
ōr mo lu'	mū le tēer'	spōn ta nē'i ty
ět ĩ quětte'	mał so lē'um	ěp i zō'o ty
ăv a lānçhē'	eōn ser vā'tor	hỹ per bō're an
ăs sīgn ōr'	eōt y lē'don	ěp i eū're an
pō lo nāiše'	nō men elāt'ūrē'	Pỹth a gō're an
eāt a fālquē'	hỹ men ē'an	hĩp po pōt'a mūs
dīs ħa billē'	děn ū dā'tion	rěj ĩ prōç'ĩ ty

## Lesson 195.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

mūlet	sā'chem	jāvē'lin	hōs'tler
sōot	ăstħ'mā	chěst'nut	dē'tāĭl*
nōōšē	lē'gend	wrēs'tlē	fa çādē'
twičē	de sīgn'*	ōr'eħis	strỹeħ'nīnē
nīche	īstħ'mus	līst'ēn	pēr'fūmē*
sālve	this'tlē	băy'ou	mus tächē'
hēigh't	rāi'sīn	gīb'bōūs	bās'ket
mīlch	a dūlt'	glā'çīer	Ĝāē'lie
browse*	psālm'ist	grĭēv'ōūs	Le vānt'*
vāsē	ōft'ēn	nā'sal	sōft'ēn

\* As a noun.



**Lesson 196.**

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

thōugh	gōōsē'běr ry	da gǃǃǃrǃrǃ'o tǃpǃ
gǃst	sōōth'sāy er	eāb rǃ o lǃt'
fǃfth	jū've nǃlǃ	mǃn ĩ a tūrǃ'
drougħt	lǃe'o rǃǃǃ	lǃǃ er de māǃn'
nōok	a pōs'ǃlǃ	chǃr ĩ ot ēer'
pōor	ār'gen tǃnǃ	ǃn ĩ mad vērt'
roil	ǃr mǃn'ian	ǃv øir du poǃs'
sauǃǃ	de eō'rǃūs	ǃy elo pē'an
rħyǃthm	ǃyǃe'la men	ǃū ro pē'an
schǃǃsm	sō'jǃurn er	spō li ā'tion
rōot	eōv'et øūs	ǃn'ter ěst ed

**Lesson 197.**

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

pōm'mel	ǃb'jeet ness	nu mǃs'ma tǃst
bēl'lōws	ǃb'a eūs	ǃǃ nǃt'ǃ blǃ
fǃǃ'ūrǃ	ǃd'vērsǃ ly	Jǃn'ū a ry
dǃ rēet'	Būr'ǃun dy	Fēb'ru a ry
ǃs'sets	Bēd'ǃǃ ĩn	ǃn'ven to ry
je jūnǃ'	en vǃronǃ	eōr'ol la ry
vēr'min	ǃx'ple tǃvǃ	vǃ'o la blǃ
rǃn'sack	ūm'pǃ ragǃ	rēp'a ra blǃ
shōrt'-lǃvǃd	ō'a sǃs	dēs'pǃ ea blǃ
sō'jǃurn	ār'se nǃe	bǃp'tis ter y
eāǃs'son	ār'tǃ sǃn	prēs'by ter y

## Lesson 198.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

in'nātē	eħöl'er ie	sē'ere to ry
tēr'mītēs	gön'fa lön	dēe're to ry
wāy'lāy	çen'tu plē	ěx'ple to ry
slaught'ter	rē'tro çedē	eon sīs'to ry
frāg'ile	nū'ele ūs	pre çep'to ry
eār'riāgē	çen'tay ry	rēp'er to ry
thōr'ōygh	eo quēt'ry	eħī rūr'ger y
sehēd'ulē	sto mǎeħ'ie	spērm a çē'ti
grānd'eur	in'ter stičē	pān e ğyr'ist
hir sūtē'	çe rām'ie	pān'e ğy rizē
bēn'zīnē	re vōlt'ing	mel lif'lu øūs

## Lesson 199.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

ǎg'gran dīzē	dēm'on strātē	tūr'mer ie
al'der man	tre mēn'døūs	ħne mōn'ie
Ā'eo rān	stu pēn'døūs	vīr'e lāy
āl'ge brā	gōv'ern ment	ěx'pur gātē
mīš'tlē tōē	Ār'a bīe	ām'ber-ĝris
preš'by ter	eōm'bat ivē	mīn'a ret
rāšp'ber rŷ	eōm'mu nīst	ōr'de al
vēn'ī sħon	eōm'plāy sǎnçē	plāt'i nūm
pōš'i tivē	eōn'versē ly	fēm'i nīnē
diš ħōn'est	diš ǎš'ter	ĝēn'ū inē
çhiv'al rīe	drām'a tīst	por tēnt'øūs

**Lesson 200.**

Words to be carefully discriminated.

eôr'po ral, <i>an officer.</i>	vē'ni al, <i>pardonable.</i>
eor pō're al, <i>bodily.</i>	vē'nal, <i>mercenary; base.</i>
dū'al ĩst, <i>a believer in</i> <i>two gods.</i>	ăp'po ŝitę, <i>suitable; fit.</i>
dū'el ĩst, <i>one who fights</i> <i>a duel.</i>	öp'po ŝitę, <i>over against.</i>
de sçën'sion, <i>descent.</i>	ăe ela mǎ'tion, <i>a shout.</i>
dis sën'sion, <i>strife.</i>	ăe eli mǎ'tion, <i>inurement</i> <i>to a climate.</i>
çę're øūs, <i>like wax.</i>	ăn'a lÿzę, <i>to separate.</i>
sę'ri øūs, <i>grave; solemn.</i>	ăn'nal ĩzę, <i>to record.</i>
Sir'i ũs, <i>the dog-star.</i>	ôr'a elę, <i>a prophet.</i>
	ăŕ'i elę, <i>the external ear.</i>

**Lesson 201.**

The words opposite one another in the lines have nearly the same meaning, and are called *Synonyms*.

ăŕ'thor ĩzę	eom mĩs'sion	em pow'er
ap pâr'ent	öb'vi øūs	ęv'i dent
ae eôrd'ant	eön'so nant	a gręe'ing
de pört'ment	de męxn'or	be hāv'ior
dĭ dǎe'tie	pre çęp'tivę	in strüet'ivę
fla ĝĭ'tiøūs	a trō'ciøūs	out rǎ'ęęøūs
ad hēr'ent	pār'ti ŝǎn	fö'l'lōw'er
ĭn'di ĝeņçę	pęn'ū ry	pöv'er ty
sÿe'o phant	pār'a sĭtę	flăt'ter er
hār'bin ĝer	pre eür'sor	förę rŭn'ner

## Lesson 202.

to, <i>towards; unto.</i>	vānġ, <i>a weathercock.</i>
tōo, <i>also.</i>	vāin, <i>proud; empty.</i>
tyō, <i>one and one.</i>	vein, <i>a blood-vessel.</i>
trey, <i>three at cards.</i>	wāstġ, <i>to consume; loss.</i>
trāy, <i>a shallow vessel.</i>	wāist, <i>part of the body.</i>
vālġ, <i>a valley; a dell.</i>	wârġ, <i>merchandise.</i>
veil, <i>a cover; a curtain.</i>	wêar, <i>to use; to waste.</i>
wāit, <i>to tarry; to stay.</i>	wāy, <i>a road; manner.</i>
weight, <i>heaviness; load.</i>	weigh, <i>to balance.</i>
weighthġd, <i>balanced.</i>	wēek, <i>seven days.</i>
wādġ, <i>to walk in water.</i>	wēak, <i>not strong.</i>
wēth'er, <i>a sheep.</i>	wōod, <i>timber; a forest.</i>
wēath'er, <i>state of the air.</i>	wōuld, <i>preterit of will.</i>

## Lesson 203.

Words sometimes incorrectly pronounced alike, but which should be carefully discriminated.

linġ	loin	erēek	erick	sġx	sġets
lōam	lōom	pīnt	point	yōn	yaŷn
loġġ	lōosġ	sāt	sōt	lēast	lēst
mōrn	mōyrn	phāġġ	fāġġ	seraŷl	serōll
rout	roŷtġ	lāŷd	lōrd	tġnts	tġnsġ
stāk	stōck	ēast	yēast	with	withġ
eān	kġn	daŷn	dōn	elōġġ	elōthġġ
blānch	blġnch	dōsġ	dōzġ	eōarsġ	eōrsġ
wānt	wōnt	wġn	whġn	whītġ	wighġ
wāx	whācks	ālmŷ	ārmŷ	mōor	mōrġ

## Lesson 204.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

as sây'	es sây'	ëp'ie	ëp'oeħ
de çēāse'	diş ēāşē'	bēā'eøn	běck'øn
de sčēnt'	dis sēnt'	eō'fin	eōūgh'ing
de vīçē'	de vīşē'	ğrīş't'ly	ğrīş'ly
hūz zā'	huş şār'	dī'vers̄	dī'versē'
in tēnsē'	in tēnts'	eħō'ral	eör'al
a loud'	al lowēd'	ğānt'let	ğäünt'let
im mērsē'	a mērcē'	mū'şie	mū'çie
af fēet'	ef fēet'	rād'ish	rēd'dish
e lūdē'	al lūdē'	seūlp'tor	seūlpt'ūrē'
Çās'tilē'	eāst'-stēel	hūm'blē'	ūm'bel

## Lesson 205.

as çēnt', <i>steepness.</i>	bur'y (bēr'rÿ), <i>to cover with earth.</i>
as sēnt', <i>agreement.</i>	bēr'ry, <i>a small fruit.</i>
an'eħor, <i>for a ship.</i>	eän'non, <i>a great gun.</i>
an'k'er, <i>a liquid measure.</i>	eän'on, <i>a rule or law.</i>
al'ter, <i>to change.</i> [ <i>fice.</i>	çē'l'ing, <i>top of a room.</i>
al'tar, <i>a place for sacri-</i>	sēāl'ing, <i>as with wax.</i>
an'ģer, <i>an instrument.</i>	çēl'lar, <i>a lower room.</i>
an'ģur, <i>to foretell.</i>	sēl'ler, <i>one who sells.</i>
būr'rōw, <i>hole for shelter.</i>	çēs'sion, <i>a giving up.</i>
bör'ōūğħ <i>a corporate town.</i>	sēs'sion, <i>a sitting.</i>
böld'er, <i>more bold.</i>	eōūş'ın, <i>a relation.</i>
bōw'l'der, <i>a large pebble.</i>	eöz'øn, <i>to cheat.</i>

## Lesson 206.

çĕn'sū al, <i>of the census.</i>	phīl'ter, <i>a love-charm.</i>
sĕn'sū al, <i>carnal.</i>	ġrĕāt'er, <i>larger.</i>
eoun'çil, <i>an assembly.</i>	ġrā'ter, <i>that which grates.</i>
eoun'sel, <i>advice.</i> [cloth.	hō'ly, <i>sacred; pure.</i>
eān'vas, <i>a kind of coarse</i>	yhō'ly, <i>entirely.</i>
eān'vass, <i>to discuss.</i>	mār'tin, <i>a bird.</i> [sel.
erew'el, <i>worsted yarn.</i>	mār'ten, <i>a kind of wea-</i>
erū'el, <i>inhuman; savage.</i>	mān'ner, <i>form; method.</i>
çyġ'net, <i>a young swan.</i>	mān'or, <i>district.</i> [place.
sīġ'net, <i>a seal.</i>	mān'tĕl, <i>shelf over a fire-</i>
eħōl'er, <i>anger; wrath.</i>	mān'tlĕ, <i>a cloak.</i>
eōl'lar, <i>for the neck.</i>	mār'tial, <i>warlike.</i>
fīl'ter, <i>to strain.</i>	mār'shal, <i>an officer.</i>

## Lesson 207.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

eön'so nançĕ	eön'so nants	çĕn'sus	sĕn'seç
e lÿç'i an	e liç'ion	Lăt'in	lăt'ten
e mĕr'sion	im mĕr'sion	eön'çert	eön'sört
fôr'mer ly	fôrm'al ly	eôr'nīçĕ	Çôrn'ish
päss'a blĕ	päs'si blĕ	hāl'lōw	hā'lō
pe tī'tion	par tī'tion	rĕl'ie	rĕl'iet
eöm'i ty	eom mīt'tee	ôr'der	ôrd'ürĕ
dĕp ra vā'tion	dĕp ri vā'tion	fā'ther	fār'ther
ve räç'i ty	vo räç'i ty	plāint'iff	plāint'ivĕ
stā'tion a ry	stā'tion er y	pā'tiençĕ	pā'tients

Lesson 208.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

bīlē	boil	ad hēr'ençé	ad hēr'ents
wīg	whīg	eön fi dānt'	eön'fi dent
Ġöd	ġayd	at tēnd'ançé	at tēnd'ants
dānçé	däünts	äe'çi dencé	äe'çi dents
dōmçé	dōom	e liç'it	il liç'it
whēel	wēäl	ēm'i nencé	īm'mi nencé
lēasé	lēeş	e rūp'tion	ir rūp'tion
sēnsé	sīnçé	säl'a ry	çel'er y
dröss	drayş	bär'ren ness	bär'on ess
whīt	wīt	pröph'e çy	pröph'e sÿ

Lesson 209.

mēd'al, <i>a stamped coin.</i>	pēn'çil, <i>used for writing.</i>
mēd'dlē, <i>to interfere.</i>	pēn'silç, <i>hanging.</i>
mī'nor, <i>one under age.</i>	pēt'ty, <i>small; little.</i>
mī'ner, <i>a worker in mines.</i>	pēt'ix, <i>a term in law.</i>
mīt'y, <i>full of mites.</i>	pòm'açé, <i>ground apples.</i>
mīçht'y, <i>powerful.</i>	püm'içé, <i>a spongy stone.</i>
nā'val, <i>of ships.</i>	rīg'or, <i>severity; stiffness.</i>
nā'vél, <i>the central part.</i>	rīg'ģer, <i>one who rigs.</i>
çēn'sor, <i>one who censures.</i>	sūck'er, <i>a kind of fish.</i>
çēns'er, <i>a pan for incense.</i>	sūe'eor, <i>help; assistance.</i>
pän'nel, <i>a kind of saddle.</i>	sūr'plus, <i>excess.</i>
pän'el, <i>a jury roll.</i>	sūr'pliçé, <i>a clerical dress.</i>

## Lesson 210.

päl'let, <i>a small bed.</i>	eöm'pli ment, <i>regard.</i>
päl'atē, <i>part of the mouth.</i>	eöm'ple ment, <i>fullness.</i>
päl'ettē, <i>an oval board.</i>	eoun'sel or, <i>an adviser.</i>
ëm'i grātē, <i>to move out.</i>	eoun'çil or, <i>member of a</i>
im'mi grātē, <i>to move in.</i>	council. [straight.
eäs'tor, <i>the beaver.</i>	strāight'ēn, <i>to make</i>
eäst'er, <i>one who casts.</i>	strāit'ēn, <i>to narrow.</i>
eûr'rent, <i>running.</i>	eäl'en dar, <i>an almanac.</i>
cûr'rant, <i>a small fruit.</i>	eäl'en der, <i>a hot press.</i>
eäp'i tol, <i>a public edifice.</i>	süt'ler, <i>an army trader.</i>
eäp'i tal, <i>principal.</i>	süb'tler, <i>more subtle.</i>

## Lesson 211.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

jilt	döl'lar	rïp'plē	nät'ū ral
ġyрэ	seħöl'ar	trïp'lē	ġüt'tur al
jōwł	ġrăp'plē	pöp'py	lit'er al
tröll	chăp'el	eöp'y	diz'zi ly
ġōǎł	rēn'net	sūn'ny	buş'i ly
knöll	sēn'atē	mōn'ey	vēr'ti eal
dōlē	frēck'lē	ġlīm'mer	ăr'ti ełē
tûrf	shēk'ēł	prīm'er	dū'te øūs
vērb	wīt'ty	trēăd'lē	bēăŭ'te øūs
pīrn	çit'y	pēd'dlē	fīn'i eal
pērk	hōp'per	eōd'dlē	pīn'na ełē
sûrd	prōp'er	mōd'el	çyn'ie al



**Lesson 212.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

serēam	eom'et	pēb'blø	in ter çēdø'
serēen	vöm'it	rēb'el	sū per sēdø'
shēavø	plūm'met	sīb'yl	eōl'o nīzø
shēet	sūm'mit	spīn'et	ād ver tīşø'
shjēld	vēr'y	līn'net	pār'a lŷzø
twīrl	mēr'ry	eām'el	sē'ere çy
chūrl	bōd'y	trām'mel	ēe'sta sy
elērk	shōd'dy	mām'mal	vāç'il lātø
quīrk	mūd'dy	sēv'ēn	fās'çi nātø
fraud	stūd'y	hēav'ēn	eō ēr'cion
brøad	gūin'eæ	pār'rot	de tēr'sion
awēd	nīn'ny	elār'et	ex ēr'tion

**Lesson 213.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

griēf	do'ing	a byss'	hīd'e øūs
shēæf	stew'ing	a mīss'	prē'vi øūs
gūilø	yēō'man	as sēss'	īm'pi øūs
ehŷlø	ehlō'ral	āb'sçēss	ā'que øūs
rēnd	knōw'ing	sīck'lø	pār'ti elø
wrēnch	gō'ing	nīck'el	erīt'ie al
dēarth	eon dōlø'	tāl'ents	dīl'i gēnt
wōrth	eon trōl'	bāl'ançø	ēl'e gānt
mīrth	en rōll'	sī'lencø	fāl'li blø
ēarth	dis pēl'	eom pēer'	prēl'a çy
spūrt	fōrø tēll'	ad hērø'	jēal'øūs y



### Lesson 214.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

whīch	stōm'æh	re prīevē'	in ī'tial
dītch	saj'sagē	eon çēivē'	of fi'cial
fēūd	wōrd'y	de grādē'	es sēn'tial
sūēd	tūr'gid	a frāid'	sol stī'tial
prudē	vēr'ger	pre pârē'	a bŭn'dant
wōōēd	vīr'tūē	for bēâr'	de pēnd'ent
bałk	lēp'ard	bār'ter	in veigh'er
shaył	lēp'er	tār'tar	be trāy'er
gūisē	fām'inē	mār'tyr	dī'a lōgūē
sīgħş	gām'mōn	sue çēēd'	dŷ nām'ies
flīēş	sālm'on	æ çēdē'	me eħān'ies

**Lesson 215.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

wjēld	seān'dal	se rēnǝ'	ān'no tātǝ
wēird	hān'dlǝ	un elēān'	ān'o dŷnǝ
swālǝ	elām'or	be twēen'	eōl on nādǝ'
swāin	ḡrām'mar	ma rinǝ'	sēr e nādǝ'
stōrm	hām'mer	eom plētǝ'	dōm i nēer'
swarm	pālm'er	de fēāt'	bēl ve dērǝ'
scŷthǝ	sā'tyr	de çĕit'	pēn'ni less
writhǝ	trā'tor	eō ērçǝ'	mōn'ǝy less
sĭǝvǝ	wāit'er	dis bŷrsǝ'	jōe'ū lar
gĭvǝ	erā'ter	dis pērsǝ'	jōck'ǝy ing

**Lesson 216.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

skeĭn	vāl'id	kīr'tlǝ	pōl'i çy
slāin	sāl'ad	tŷr'tlǝ	lēg'a çy
erānǝ	māl'let	fēr'tilǝ	eŷr'ti laǝǝ
swōrd	vāl'et	myr'tlǝ	sŷn'a gōgŷǝ'
bōāst	brēez'y	wĭd'gēōn	eōd'i çil
ḡhōst	ḡrēāç'y	pĭg'çōn	dōm'i çilǝ
quēer	gār'dǝn	māl'icǝ	vēr'sa tilǝ
brĭǝf	pār'dǝn	pāl'açǝ	hŷp'o eritǝ
spōkǝ	ē'vŷl	tōr'tōisǝ	hĭp'po drōmǝ
erōāk	ēā'gĭlǝ	mōr'tisǝ	sçēn'er y
sĕlf	pōlǝ'āx	sĕl'vaǝǝ	plē'na ry
sŷlph	pōŷlt'ry	pōr'riǝǝ	dēān'er y

## Lesson 217.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

zīne	eōl'legē	eon fēr'	ū tēn'sil
brīnk	knōw'l'edgē	a stīr'	pre hēn'silē
fōng'ht	lēath'er	oe eūr'	fa tīg'ing
eaug'ht	tēth'er	ef fāçē'	be lēa'g'yer
wrōug'ht	eaŋ'eus	e rāsē'	sī lī'ceøūs
fūşē	maŋk'ish	chas tīşē'	vex ā'tiøūs
newş	aŋ'thor	bap tīzē'	fa çē'tiøūs
viewş	aŋ'n'ing	a chīvē'	sus pī'cion
chōōşē	ār'id	per çē'ivē'	po şī'tion
wōōşē	hēir'ship	be rēāvē'	in çīş'ion
ōōzē	āir'y	re nown'	de riş'ion
whōşē	eār'ry	re nounçē'	e dī'tion

## Lesson 218.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ēārl	rān'eōr	in vādē'	dī ūr'nal
knūrl	eān'ker	up brāid'	hī bēr'nal
shīrk	flūx'ion	ur bānē'	at tōr'ney
jērk	sūe'tion	or dāin'	de tēr'gent
pīth	hōs'piçē	a dīçū'	eon tā'g'ion
mīth	aŋ'spiçē	im brūē'	her bā'ceøūs
grōw'th	bōt'tom	pre çēdē'	frōl'ie sōmē
lōath	aŋ'tumŋ	pro çēed'	frōl'ick ing
lōathē	trūnn'ion	re dēem'	de prēs'sion
elōthē	būn'ion	ex trēmē'	dis erē'tion

**Lesson 219.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

risk	eøp'le	wry'ness	ve'hi elø
wrist	eup'board	ri'ot	typ'ie al
shred	ehø'rus	ly'rist	øb'sta elø
dread	pø'røus	li'vrø	prø'to eøl
sehømø	hill'y	tøn'on	mÿs'tie al
chief	lil'y	pøn'non	mÿs'ti ness
sÿegø	sån'dal	røs'trum	røe're ant
sæt	eån'dlø	phån'tom	røk'ø'n er
søethø	nū'tant	fån'ion	wrøt'ch'ed ly
keyød	nøū'ter	vør'sion	ø'fi øer
twøed	nūi'sanøø	tør'tian	øph'i eløidø

**Lesson 220.**

Words containing silent Letters.

thøught	hånd'sømø	re douøt'	høe'a tomø
wrøathø	vÿøt'ualø	re øøind'	øøi'o list
wrøath	øøis'øorsø	gnøis'søøø	eø a løøøø'
røomb	øøhøt'tish	be niøn'	åp'o thøgm
gnät	gnø'mon	eam päiøn'	dÿ'a phrægm
røgøø	før'øiøn	ar räiøn'	psÿ'ehie al
gnaw	dough'ty	op pügn'	sæe'eha ringø
gnash	hauøh'ty	re øiøn'	røøø mät'ie
gnärl	ehrøn'ie	de liøht'	røåp'so dy
gnømø	daøgh'ter	ex pügn'	røøt'o rie
phløgø	ghäst'ly	af friøht'	ea tärrø'al

**Lesson 221.**

Silent Letters.

taught	hōn'est	ea tārrh'	pnēū māt'ies
sōurçē	ghēr'kin	eon dēmŋ'	psal'ter y
brōught	chak'y	de mēsne'	pnēū mō'ni à
rēalm	īsl'and	de pōt'	rhi nōç'e rōs
vault	nāph'thā	būrg'h'er	rēn'dez voux
knōb	gris'tlē	ea'k'er	jēpp'ard y
quālm	thrōs'tlē	rhom'boid	hēm'or rhaçē
wrōth	ehris'tēn	tmē'sis	rhis'o pōd
fraught	jēpp'ard	ptiš'an	ptār'mī ãan
knōck	wriç'glē	psy'ehie	psēū'do nym
knifē	bris'tlē	rhy'm'er	psālm'ist ry

**Lesson 222.**

Words liable to be misspelled.

trēs'tlē	glū'ey ness	eol lēet'i blē
pa pay'	erys'tal linē	e rās'a blē
gēy'ser	ehrys'a lis	ae eōr'dī on
gāug'ing	lāeh'ry mōsē	sāç er dō'tal
eo lōgnē'	kēr'o sēnē	ēf fer vēs'çençē
qua drillē'	glÿç'er inē	tran quil'li ty
skÿ'ey	är'gō naüt	eom mīt'ti blē
sōr'ghum	fōrē bōd'ing	eōr us eā'tion
sur vey'	ex chēq'uer	māe a rō'nī
stärve'ling	sīb'yl linē	piē'ea līl lī
prō'grāmmē	sīb'i lant	fīl'i būs ter

**Lesson 223.**

Words liable to be misspelled.

fleam	ēy'ing	gēn e āl'o gy
glȳph	wēe'vyl	bāe ea laʊ're atʃ
liēgē	lāe'qʊer	āb o rīg'i nēs
euish	du ət'	ār eħæ ۆl'o gy
tāʊnt	quar tēt'	ās a fēt'i dā
drāp	phē'nix	ēr y sip'e las
fleçhē	rōgʊ'ish	hō mo gē'ne ous
frērē	whēy'ēy	hȳ per erit'i çışm
jārdēs	lēdg'er	ieħ thy ۆl'o gy
erȳpt	sāch'el	ig'nis-fāt ū ūs
soʊ	lār'ynx	lāck a dāi'şi eal

**Lesson 224.**

Words frequently mispronounced.

fōr'tress	dān'druff	prōd'ūçē	eon çışē'
eār'bīnē	frān'chīşē	eōm'bat	diş ۆyn'
eħlō'ridē	hōm'agē	thīth'er	diş dāin'
eōffee	rħu'bārb	ō'nyx	dī vūlgē'
eōm'radē	eōv'ert	diş ärm'	ex tōl'
saʊ'çer	mā'tron	jo eōsē'	for bādē'
dēe'adē	mōn'ad	bōûr gēois'	suf fūşē'
quīn'sy	pā'tron	Āāy ěnnē'	pos sēsş'
gāl'lōws	līth'argē	eon toʊr'	fārē wēll'
mīş'lē	pār'triđgē	dī vērgē'	be nēath'
faʊ'çet	wa'ter	dī vērt'	re sōʊrçē'

**Lesson 225.**

Words frequently mispronounced.

dī'a mōnd	pār'a dīsē	çin eħō'nà
çhån de lĵēr'	ā'li as	in vēj'glē
ğrån'a ry	pār'a çhutē	stra tē'gie
eou'rĵi er	pōt-pou'r xi'	ex eūr'sion
ēg'lan tīnē	hĵ'gi ēnē	a eous'ties
sōr'çer y	eōn'fis eātē	an chō'vy
ēx'tir pātē	psāl'mo dĵ	pa lā'ver
eōr'di al	ğnĵard'ĵi an	Çağ eā'sian
eōr'ri dōr	eōm'mu nĵm	ap pār'el
ğāş'e øūs	sub al'tern	so prä'no
dōç'i blē	eøū rā'ğēøūs	ĵm mor tēllē'

**Lesson 226.**

Words liable to be misspelled.

sōm'er sağlt	how'itz er	bār'y tōnē
stīm'ū lūs	sĵ'e'a mōrē	bĵl'lings ġātē
sĵl'ħou' ēttē	a brĵdğ'ment	brĵ'o ny
pa vil'ion	ād'di blē	çēn'ti ped
quin till'ion	æs thēt'ie	çĵm'e ter
çĵi vil'ian	āl'eħe my	eōl'an der
çēn'ti ġrām	ār'que būsē	eōp'i er
ma nĵl'lā	āĵ lān'tus	nas tūr'tium
ēū'pho nĵ	as bēs'tus	chĵe'o ry
prōs'e lĵtē	as çēnd'ant	ħeĵ'nøūs ness
pū'tre fĵ	sĵz'y ġy	dēb o nāĵr'
pro bōs'çis	bār'be eūē	pōr'phy ry



**Lesson 227.**

Words liable to be misspelled.

ba 'drie	mal fēā'şancø	eal liġ'ra phy
bān'yan	sûr'çin ġlø	dÿs'en tēr y
ba 'blø	plēū'ri sy	rēm i nis'çencø
la pēl'	pôr'çe lain	hÿ pœ'ri sy
kēr'chīef	ös'çil lātø	hÿ pöt'e nūsø
gnös'tie	dēl'e blø	syn ēe'do eħe
büt'-ënd	la 'da nüm	sī dē're al
eām'phēnø	erÿs'tal lizø	ād sēi tī'tiøūs
eā ch'up	pöl'y ġlöt	ām a  rō'sis
çess'-pōol	ġ er ril'là	lill i pū'tian
çī ġār'	quin tēs'sencø	lil i ā'ceøūs

**Lesson 228.**

Words liable to be misspelled.

elew	eoif'fūrø	eon fēe'tion ěr y
e inch	flēđġø'ling	klēp to mā'ni à
slēūth	āf'ġħan	eōr nu eō'pi à
blōndø	çhe nillø'	eōt y lēd'o nøūs
ġlēbø	çhe mişø'	dī ū tūr'ni ty
ġÿvøş	çhās'sēūr	tērp sieħ o rē'an
ġ ÿ	çhev'ron	me tēmp sy eħō'sis
erū ch	eōr'ymb	mē te ör'o litø
tøuch	e levø'	pēr ip nēū'mo ny
krāal	hōġş'hēäd	phär ma eo pœ'ia
chintz	mēer'sçħaym	phär ma çēū'tie al
çīerġø	bûħr'-stōnø	säe eħa rī'er øūs

## Lesson 229.

Words liable to be misspelled or mispronounced.

ël e phan tī'a sis  
 pār a di sī'æ al  
 pār a pher nā'li à  
 vër i si mil'i tūdø  
 tīn tin năb ū lă'tion  
 sū per e røġ'a tīvø  
 pū sil la nīm'i ty  
 phan tăş ma ġō'ri à  
 øb'li ġa tō ri ly  
 id i o sŷn'era sy  
 ir re mē'di a blø  
 ip e eæe ū ăn'hà

ir re eøġ'ni za blø  
 ġū ber na tō'ri al  
 ël ee møs'y na ry  
 pøl y eot y lē'don  
 hët er o ġē'ne øūs  
 hī e ro ġlŷph'ie al  
 hŷp o eħon dri'æ al  
 his tō ri øġ'ra pher  
 in dīs'so lu blø ness  
 in dīs'pu ta blø ness  
 èr y si pël'a tøūs  
 ir rēf'ra ġa blø ness

## Lesson 230.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

øf (øv)	tøŷgh (tűf)	trôŷgh (trawf)
sīcø (sīz)	høŷgh (høk)	buş'ŷ (bīz'ŷ)
tīgø (těj)	fiôrd (fyôrd)	ma'nŷ (mën'ŷ)
says (sěz)	buoŷ (bwoŷ)	pret'tŷ (prīt'tŷ)
said (sěd)	eôŷgh (kawf)	wom'en (wīm'en)
loir (lwär)	monŷ (mōng)	eañ òn' (kan yŷn')
a'nŷ (ën'ŷ)	roŷġø (rōozh)	să lōn' (să lōng')
newt (nūt)	mauvø (mōv)	çhăp'eau (shăp'o)
beaux (bōz)	ruçø (rōosh)	çha teau' (sha tō')
onçø (wŷns)	Czëeħ (tchëk)	ero quæŷ' (kro kă')
ī'røn (ī'urn)	eăf'é (kăf'ă)	men äġø' (-ăzh')

**Lesson 231.**

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

pa tois' (pat wə')	boʊ qʉeʃ' (bōō kā')
bī jəʊ' (be zhōō')	breech'ez (brīch'ez)
pʰtʰiʃ'ie (tiz'ik)	pô'r'pô'isə (pô'r'pus)
bū'reau (bū'ro)	a ġain' (a ġēn')
En'ġlish (īng'ġlish)	diʒ cērn' (diz zērn')
flām'beau (flām'bo)	e nœʒh' (e nœ'f)
hauʃ'boy (hō'boy)	en nuī' (ōng nwē')
hiē'œʒh (hīk'kup)	ron deau' (ron dō')
rīġht'eoūs (rī'chus)	viġñ'ëtte' (vin yēt')
çhām'øiʃ (shām'mÿ)	squīr'rel (or skwūr'rel)
boʊ'doir (bōō'dwôr)	suf fiçé' (suf fiz')
ser'ġeant (sär'jent)	êôr'tege (kô'r'tāzh)

**Lesson 232.**

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

sœʒh (sũf)	men äġ'e rié (men äzh'e rÿ)
myrrħ (mēr)	ci ce rō'ne (chē che- or sīs'e-)
suāvə (swāv)	çhěv'aux-de-friʒə (shěv'o de frēz)
shew (shō)	păp'ier-mă çhe (păp'yā mă shā)
strew (stru)	dé eöl le té' (dā kol le tā')
boʊffə (bōof)	tīe-dəʊ ləʊ rœʊx' (tīk dōō lōō rōō')
nōm (nōng)	vēr mī cěl'li (-chěl'li or -sěl'li)
elœʒh (klũf)	sū per fī'ciēs (sū per fīsh'ēz)
née (nā)	ră tion ā'le (rāsh un ā'le)
ġħat (ġawt)	ħä bīt ʊ é (ä bīt ʊ ā')
erœʊx (krû)	hăl le lū'jäh (hăl le lū'yä)

**Lesson 233.**

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

buş'ĭ ness (bĭz'nes)	rŏq'ŭe laurĕ (rŏk'e lŏr)
eolo nel (kŭr'nel)	săe'ri fĭcĕ (săk'rĭ fĭz)
hau tĕûr' (hŏ tŭr')	çhef-d'œuvrĕ' (shâ dŏovr')
bdĕll'ium (dĕl'yum)	ĕs ĕri toirĕ' (ĕs krĭ twŏr')
ĕui răss' (kwe răs')	bellĕs-lĕt'trĕs (bel lĕt'ter)
găuçhĕ riĕ' (gŏsh rĕ')	rĕs tau rănĭ' (rĕs to rănġ')
trouş seau' (trŏŏ sŏ')	mĭġñ on ettĕ' (mĭn yon ĕt')
gŭn'walĕ (gŭn'nel)	fŭĕh'si à (fŏok'sĭ à)
dăh'lia (dăl'yà)	re veĭl'le (re vâl'yâ)
soi ree' (swă rā')	păp e tĕriĕ' (păp a trĕ')
săp'phĭrĕ (săf'ir)	sur veĭl'lançĕ (-vâl'yans)
ĕŏġ'ñae (kŏn'yak)	Plĕ'ia dĕş (plĕ'ya dĕz)

**Lesson 234.**

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

nĕs'ciencĕ (nĕsh'ens)	re çhĕr çhé' (rŭh shĕr shâ')
ba regĕ' (ba rāzh')	sŏ bri quĕt' (sŏ bre kâ')
dĭph'thong (dĭf'-)	ăĭd'-de-camp (ăd'de kŏng)
sŏl'dier (sŏl'jer)	mag ġĭŏ're (mad jŏ'rà)
fŏrt'ŭnĕ (fŏrt'yŭn)	mădĕ moi şĕllĕ' (-mwă zĕl')
nĕph'ew (nĕf'yŭ)	flĕur-de-liş' (flŭr de lĕ')
lĕt'tuçĕ (lĕt'tis)	dĕb au çhĕe' (dĕb o shĕ')
en trĕe' (ŏng trā')	rĕş er vŏîr' (rĕz er vwŏr')
re ġimĕ' (rā zhĕm')	ĕĭs tĕdd'fŏd (ĭs tĕth'fŏd)
seru toirĕ' (skru twŏr')	prŏ té gé' (prŏ tă zhâ')
phy şiquĕ' (fĕ zĕk')	de nouĕ'menĭ' (-nŏŏ'mong)



**Lesson 235.**

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

erĩ tĩq̄ø'	(krĩ tēk')	en eōrø'	(ōng kōr')
pen çan̄t'	(pōng shōng')	sé an̄çø'	(sā ōngs')
çhĩg'ñon	(shēn'yōng)	mor çeau'	(mor sō')
çha l̄et'	(sha lā')	dan̄ s̄ø̄sø'	(dōng zūr̄z')
é l̄an'	(ā lāng')	sang-froid'	(sōng frwā')
mēm'oir	(mēm'wor)	q̄ũi v̄ivø	(kē vēv)
moɯ s̄iēɯr'	(mo sēr')	fauɯ p̄as'	(fō pā')
blanc-mangø'	(blo-mōnj')	bōn̄ tōn	(bōng tōng)
a mendø'	(a mōngd')	bōn̄'mōt'	(bōng'mō)
çen timø'	(sōn tēm')	mil lier'	(mi lyā')
biv'øuæ	(biv'wāk)	sä van̄t'	(sä vōng')

**Lesson 236.**

Names of Men.

Chärleſ	Äd'am	Här'old	Ä'sà
Fränk	Äl'bert	Hën'ry	Bäſ'il
Geôrgé	Än'drew	Hō'mer	Čä'leb
Hūgh	Är'thur	Ī'saæ	Çē'phas
Jāmęſ	Člär'encę	Jā'eob	Çy'rus
Jōb	Dā'vid	Jō'seph	Žū'gēnę
Jōhn	Ĕd'ward	Lew'is	Fē'lix
Lūké	Ĕd'win	Nō'äh	Jā'bez
Märk	Ĕz'rà	Pät'rick	Lęøn'ard
Saſl	Frän'cis	Pē'ter	Mō'sęſ
Rälph	Ĝil'bert	Will'iam	Rōb'ert

**Lesson 237.**

Names of Men.

Hēr'bert	Äb'sa lóm	Äl ex än'der
Hī'ram	Än'tho ny	Än dro nī'eus
Hör'açę	Bën'ja mīn	Bar thōl'o mew
Jā'søn	E li'jäh	Eb en ē'zer
Jęs'se	Fēr'di nand	Em măn'ū el
Lay'rencę	Fręd'er ick	E zē'ki el
Lē'vī	I ſā'iaħ (-ya)	Jęr e mī'äh
Lū'ther	Le än'der	Le ön'i das
Ös'ear	Öli' ver	Na pō'le on
Phīl'ip	Sām'ū el	The öph'i lūs
Rīch'ard	Tīm'o thý	Zēęħ a rī'äh

**Lesson 238.**

Names of Women.

Ănnø	Ā'dà	Ĕs'tħer	Lō'is
Blànçħø	Ăg'nēs	Ĕū'nīçø	Lū'çy
Ēvø	Āl'īçø	Ē'vâ	Mā'bel
Ġrāçø	Ăn'nâ	Făn'ny	Mār'thâ
Jānø	Bēr'thâ	Flō'râ	Mā'ry
Jēān	Ĉlār'à	Frăn'çes	Mȳ'râ
Kātø	Ĉō'râ	Ġēr'trudø	Nān'çy
Maȳd	Ē'dith	Hēl'en	Rā'chel
Māy	Ĕd'nâ	Hăn'nâħ	Rħō'dâ
Pēārl	Ĕl'lâ	Ī'dâ	Sâ'râħ
Ruth	Ĕm'mâ	Lāy'râ	Sū'şan

**Lesson 239.**

Names of Women.

Ā'my	Ăd'e līnø	A mē'li à
Bēt'søy	A măn'dâ	Ār a bēl'lâ
Briđg'et	Bār'ba râ	Dōr o thē'à
Çhār'lottø	Bē'a trīçø	E līz'a bēth
Ĉlō'e	Dēb'o râħ	E vãn'ge līnø
Dōr'eas	E lī'zâ	Fe līç'i à
Dī'nâħ	Ĕm'i ly	Frēd er ī'eâ
Ĕl'len	Mār'gâ ret	Ġéōr gi ân'à
Flōr'ençø	Pris çil'lâ	Īş a bēl'lâ
Ja nēt'	Re bēe'eâ	La vīn'i à
Rō'şâ	Su şăn'nâ	Vie tō'ri à

## Lesson 240.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>A.</i> or <i>Ans.</i> , Answer.	<i>Bro.</i> , Brother.
<i>A. B.</i> , Bachelor of Arts.	<i>C. H.</i> , Court-House.
<i>A. C.</i> , or <i>B. C.</i> , Before Christ. [our Lord.	<i>Co.</i> , Company; County.
<i>A. D.</i> , In the year of	<i>C. O. D.</i> , Collect on delivery.
<i>A. M.</i> , Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.	<i>Cr.</i> , Credit. [ity.
<i>Bart.</i> , Baronet.	<i>D. D.</i> , Doctor of Divinity.
<i>Bbl.</i> , Barrel; barrels.	<i>Do.</i> , or <i>ditto</i> , The same.
<i>B. L.</i> , Bachelor of Laws.	<i>Dr.</i> , Doctor; Debtor.
	<i>e. g.</i> ( <i>exempli gratia</i> ), For example.

## Lesson 241.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>Ed.</i> , Editor; Edition.	<i>H. B. M.</i> , Her Britannic Majesty.
<i>Eng.</i> , England; English.	<i>Hhd.</i> , Hogshead.
<i>Esq.</i> , Esquire. [forth.	<i>H. R.</i> , House of Representatives.
<i>Etc.</i> ( <i>et cetera</i> ), And so	<i>Ibid.</i> , In the same place.
<i>Fri.</i> , Friday.	<i>Id.</i> ( <i>idem</i> ), The same.
<i>Fahr.</i> , Fahrenheit.	<i>i. e.</i> ( <i>id est</i> ), That is.
<i>F. R. S.</i> , Fellow of the Royal Society.	<i>Jas.</i> , James.
<i>Gen.</i> , General; Genesis.	<i>Jun.</i> or <i>Jr.</i> , Junior.
<i>Gov.</i> , Governor.	<i>Lat.</i> , Latitude.
<i>G. P. O.</i> , General Post-Office.	<i>Lb.</i> , Pound; pounds.



## Lesson 242.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>LL. D.</i> , Doctor of Laws.	<i>Mrs.</i> , Mistress.
<i>Long.</i> , Longitude.	<i>N.</i> , North.
<i>L. S.</i> , Place of the Seal.	<i>N. A.</i> , North America.
<i>M.</i> , Monsieur. [gress.	<i>MS.</i> , Manuscript.
<i>M. C.</i> , Member of Con-	<i>No.</i> , Number. [notice.
<i>Mon.</i> , Monday. [cine.	<i>N. B.</i> (nota bene), Take
<i>M. D.</i> , Doctor of Medi-	<i>pp.</i> , Pages.
<i>Messrs.</i> , Gentlemen.	<i>Per.</i> , By the. [ternoon.
<i>M. P.</i> , Member of Par-	<i>P. M.</i> , Postmaster; Af-
liament.	<i>P. O.</i> , Post-Office.
<i>Mr.</i> , Mister; Master.	<i>Prof.</i> , Professor.

## Lesson 243.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>P. S.</i> , Postscript.	<i>St.</i> , Saint; Street.
<i>Pub. Doc.</i> , Public Doc-	<i>Sun.</i> , Sunday.
ument.	<i>Supt.</i> , Superintendent.
<i>Pxt.</i> , He painted it.	<i>Thurs.</i> , Thursday.
<i>Sc.</i> , He engraved it.	<i>Tues.</i> , Tuesday.
<i>Q. M.</i> , Quartermaster.	<i>V.</i> , <i>vid.</i> , or <i>vide</i> , See.
<i>Rec'd.</i> , Received.	<i>Viz.</i> (videlicet), Namely.
<i>Rev.</i> , Reverend.	<i>Vol.</i> , Volume.
<i>S.</i> , Shilling; South.	<i>Vs.</i> (versus), Against.
<i>S. A.</i> , South America.	<i>Wed.</i> , Wednesday.
<i>Sat.</i> , Saturday.	<i>W. I.</i> , West Indies.
<i>Sen.</i> , Senior; Senator.	<i>Wt.</i> , Weight.

## Lesson 244.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Ala.</i> , Äl a bá'mà.	<i>Ia.</i> , Ī'o wà.
<i>Ark.</i> , Är'kan saş.	<i>Kan.</i> , Kăn'sas.
<i>Cal.</i> , Čäl i fôr'nĩ à.	<i>Ky.</i> , Ken tück'y.
<i>Col.</i> or <i>Colo.</i> , Čöl o rä'do.	<i>Lou.</i> or <i>La.</i> , Loj i şĩ à'nà.
<i>Conn.</i> or <i>Ct.</i> , Čon něčt'- ĩ eut.	<i>Mass.</i> , Mäs sa chũ'setts.
<i>Del.</i> , Děl'a wârę.	<i>Md.</i> , Mā'ry land.
<i>Flor.</i> or <i>Fla.</i> , Flör'ĩ dà.	<i>Me.</i> , Mājņę.
<i>Geo.</i> or <i>Ga.</i> , Ġęôr'ģĩ à.	<i>Mich.</i> , Mič'i ġān.
<i>Ill.</i> , Īl lĩ noiş'.	<i>Minn.</i> , Mĩn ne sō'tà.
<i>Ind.</i> , Īn dĩ ǎn'à.	<i>Miss.</i> , Mĩs sis sip'pĩ.
	<i>Mo.</i> , Mĩs soj'rĩ.

## Lesson 245.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Neb.</i> , Ne brās'kà.	<i>R. I.</i> , Rħōdę Īşl'and.
<i>N. C.</i> , Nōrth Čār o lĩ'nà.	<i>S. C.</i> , South Čār o lĩ'nà.
<i>N. H.</i> , New Hāmp'- shirę.	<i>Tenn.</i> , Těn nes sēe'.
<i>N. J.</i> , New Jēr'şęy.	<i>Tex.</i> , Tęx'as.
<i>Nev.</i> , Ne vā'dà.	<i>Uh.</i> , Ū'tāħ (yōō'tä).
<i>N. Y.</i> , New Yōrk.	<i>U. S. A.</i> , U nĩ'ted Stätęş of A mēr'i eà.
<i>Or.</i> , Ōr'e ġon.	<i>Va.</i> , Vĩr ġĩn'ĩ à.
<i>O.</i> , O hĩ'o.	<i>Vt.</i> , Ver mõnt'.
<i>Pa.</i> or <i>Penn.</i> , Pěnn syl- vā'nĩ à.	<i>Wis.</i> , Wĩs eōn'sĩn.
	<i>W. Va.</i> , Węst Vĩr ġĩn'ĩ à.

**Lesson 246.**

American and Foreign Geographical Names.

Al'ba nÿ	Bä'den	Äl le ġħe'ny
Ayr (âr)	Bal'ti mörø	Ä'si à (ä'shï à)
Aulne (ōn)	Bor deaux' (-dō')	Çin çin nä'ti
Bös'ton	Çhï ea'ġo	Ēū phrā'tēs
Çhey ěnnø'	Çāi'ro	Hä wai'i
Māin	Cey'lōn'	Päl'es tīnø
Mo bilø'	Īşer (ē'zer)	Phīl a děl'phï à
Pau (pō)	Mad rīd'	Pÿr'e nēēs
Sāōnø	Mil wāŷ'kee	Szēġ ed in'
Seinø	Mon tä'nä	Vī ěn'nä
Tħamøş (tēmz)	New Ôr'le anş	Wāş'ing tōn

**Lesson 247.**

Other Geographical Names of frequent Mispronunciation.

Guanaxuato (ġwä nä hwä'to)	Aube (ōb)
Poughkeepsie (pō kīp'si)	Caen (kōn)
Worcester (wōōs'ter)	Dieppe (dyēp)
Youghiogheny (yōh'ho ġā'nī)	Foix (fwä)
Newfoundland (nū'fund land)	Joux (zhōō)
Chuquisaca (chōō ke sä'kä)	Lisle (lël)
Guatemala (ġā te mä'lä)	Moux (mōō)
Winnipiseogee (-pis sōk'kī)	Oude (owd)
Venezuela (ven ě zwē'lä)	Sioux (sōō)
Altamaha (al ta ma ha')	Thau (tō)
Chautauqua (sha ta'kwä)	Y (ī)

## Lesson 248.

### OF CHARACTERS USED IN PUNCTUATION.

A *Comma* [,] denotes the slightest degree of separation between the elements of a sentence.

A *Semicolon* [;] denotes a degree of separation somewhat greater than that indicated by a comma.

A *Colon* [:] marks a still greater degree of separation than a semicolon.

A *Period* [.] usually indicates the close of a sentence.

The *Interrogation Point* [?] is used at the end of a question.

The *Exclamation Point* [!] denotes astonishment or other emotion.

A *Hyphen* [-] is used to join words or syllables.

A *Dash* [—] marks a sudden break or stop in a sentence.

A *Parenthesis* [( )] includes words which might be left out without injuring the sense.

*Brackets* [ ] inclose words, etc., intended to explain or rectify what precedes or follows.

An *Apostrophe* ['] indicates the omission of one or more letters; or denotes the possessive case.

*Quotation Marks* [“ ”] show that the passage included, is taken from some other author.

### OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

A *Capital* should begin: (1) the first word of every sentence, and of every line of poetry; (2) proper names of persons, places, months, and days; (3) all appellations of the Deity; (4) titles of honor; (5) names of things personified; (6) names denoting the race or nation of individuals; (7) adjectives derived from proper names; (8) the first word of a direct quotation or speech; (9) the principal words in the titles of books; (10) words denoting important events, the chief subject of a composition, etc. (11) The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* are always capitals.









ISBN 0-442-26446-1

>>\$6.25 FPT